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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Below the Rapidan quiet but not inaction. A lull in arms, but only as the tempest husbands its breath, to rise again to wilder note. The work is not all done in Virginia. The terrific rounds of the combatants are not conclusive. There is still an hour of trial and of doubt which will not be dissolved until from a decisive, which will be a hard fought, field Grant shall send us back his dispatch of final victory. It is much to tell us "all goes well." It is much that we may read the proof of heroic valor of our troops, and to count the blood-stained notches in their path of progress. But will the President, and Congress, and the people, while waiting eager for the war bulletins, be blind and deaf to the dangers of the hour? Mark the shadow on the dial. Gold 179 yesterday! It is creeping steadily upward athwart the glow of our recent successes. What does it mean? There are other minor reasons that may be suggested; but the leading one is the lurking doubt in the air. The operators of Wall street are extended out over the field in Virginia, feeling, testing, touching every point of the situation. Is there any cause for alarm? Yes. Grant is rearing a ladder against the walls of the rebel capital. What priceless lives, what vast hero work has been his outlay thus far. Still he goes on, steadily facing his gigantic task, and the nation behind him, whose destinies he is shaping under Providence,—do what? Look on; read dispatches; gape, eager for more news; believe in Grant; make buncombe speeches; pass buncombe resolutions, and keep close watch of prices current to this end that they may gain.

Meanwhile, higher and higher before Grant tower the defences of Richmond. *Suppose his ladder proves too short.* We get very suggestive hints of rebel reinforcements in Virginia. We can almost believe that Sherman will not find opposition to his progress in Georgia, even though he were to march to overlook Charleston from the rear. The rebel leaders would to-morrow give five of their best cities to Federal occupancy, and half their remaining territory to the spoiler, if they could but crush Grant in Virginia. They are massing upon him and before him in numbers exceeding any former muster. They are willing to pay the price, and wisely, for the stake is their existence.

What imperils Grant? A scarcity of men. What is dwindling down our operations in the Southwest? More men are wanted. The Tribune has again and again pressed the warning. It is more and more imminent. The One Hundred Day call is a short loan. Nearly one month has passed since it was proposed. How much more precious time will Congress waste before coming squarely up to the work of grappling with the danger of the hour. Are they deliberately bent upon waiting until the danger of the Republic shall make every man a volunteer? Is their disinterest, their thorough shiftlessness worthy of the Representatives of the people? No! a thousand times no.

The President may call for "three hundred thousand more" by draft, as the dispatches hint he has done, and the conscription will fail, so long as the paltry sum of three hundred dollars can commute for the sacred duty the citizen owes his country. How many times must the failure be re-enacted? How many times the farce be repeated? Not until the draft means that every eligible man drawn must "go or send a man" will our armies be full? Not until our armies are full will the rebellion be arrested. The work that should have promptly succeeded the first glorious rally of our volunteer armies—*keeping them full*, still remains unaccomplished. Leanness threatens our army operations. Leanness threatens Grant, and imperils our holy cause.

Advices from Colorado report that a speck of war among the Indian tribes of the region has been vigorously and promptly met by Gov. Evans, and the redskins severely handled by a Colorado cavalry force sent out against them.

From Cincinnati we learn that the twenty-five thousand one hundred day troops of Ohio are ready to take the field, and most of them have gone forward to the field.

Our Springfield dispatch gives an encouraging view of the filling up of the quota in Illinois under the one hundred days call. These troops will soon be sent forward, and probably to the Potomac.

One million dollars, as the first installment of the proceeds of the great New York Sanitary Fair, were paid over to the United States Sanitary Commission yesterday. There is only one possible way that such a sum can do harm. Better to have dropped it into New York harbor than to allow it to persuade the people that the work of caring for our wounded is "done up" thereby in the nation. This will not be the mistake of those who appreciate the magnitude of the work undertaken by the United States Sanitary Commission. True, it is a happy consideration that now in this urgent call these hundred thousands are ready for their sacred, patriotic uses, but the springs from whence these funds come must not be allowed to shrink and dwindle, else shortly there will be need of all the more severely to be felt in the coming operations based on plenty. Let the loyal women of the North continue their labors in behalf of the wounded soldiers of the Union.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

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FROM COLORADO.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

THE GREAT CONFLICT IN VIRGINIA.

A LULL BUT NOT INACTIVITY.

Both Sides Rapidly Reinforcing.

LEE CALLING TROOPS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH.

His Army Strong and Able to Make Heavy Work.

RUMORS AND BULLETINS OF YESTERDAY.

Fuller Details of the Recent Battles.

Latest from General Sherman—He Cannot Find the Enemy.

What a Southern Refugee Says of Lee's Strength

The One Hundred Days' Troops in Illinois and Ohio.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND MEXICO.

Latest from Charleston—A Terrific Bombardment.

FROM COLORADO—THE INDIAN WAR.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

WASHINGTON, May 17—10:15 p. m.

Major General Dix:

We have no official intelligence of military operations since my last dispatch.

The Richmond papers of Saturday state that General Steele has surrendered at Camden, with 9,000 men to Price. This is known to be untrue. Gen. Steele, with his whole command, withdrew some two weeks ago from Camden, and is now at Little Rock, having defeated Kirby Smith on the way to Sabine Pass, as heretofore stated.

General Sherman was in close pursuit of Johnston, having captured 1,000 prisoners and eight pieces of artillery at Resaca.

(Signed.) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A dispatch from the army of the Potomac dated today (Tuesday) noon, says it was very quiet yesterday along the lines, except some skirmishing in the centre by Burnside's men, and the throwing of a few shells from Birney's Division to feel the enemy, which, however, elicited no response. The rebel sharpshooters, however, held their ground during this time.

A division of the 2d corps was sent to retake possession of two of our hospitals which were abandoned on Saturday last, with about 500 wounded in them.

The rebel cavalry had been there and helped themselves to such articles as they wanted, and had calculated on taking all the occupants away as prisoners, but we were just in time to prevent this, and our wagons brought them all away, with their tents, supplies, &c.

A Surgeon who was left in charge of the hospitals on the Wilderness battle-ground, reports the capture of 800 of our wounded at that place and their transportation to the rebel lines, from which he succeeded in making his escape.

He says our wounded were suffering for the want of everything, even bread, and no surgeons there to dress their wounds.

Reinforcements are arriving rapidly. The roads are improving, and movements of importance may soon be expected.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The *Post's* Belle Plain correspondent says reinforcements for Gen. Grant are going steadily forward.

To-day five steamers loaded with troops have arrived at this point.

Among the regiments are the 103th Pennsylvania veterans, the 11th Vermont heavy artillery, 2,000 strong, and the 2d New Jersey battery, 170 men, with six guns.

During the past week fifteen batteries have left Washington for the front, and others are coming.

Steamers loaded with wounded are constantly leaving here. Probably ten thousand have left since Friday last.

From one to three o'clock this afternoon very heavy firing was heard in the direction of the field, but it has now subsided.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, 16th, says: *After ten days of fighting*, the army is allowed to rest and recruit for another struggle.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A special to the New York *Times*, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 15, 3 p. m., says: The enemy continues to strengthen his works. It is fully expected, however, that a vigorous turning movement will complete the evacuation of the rebel lines without a battle.

Yesterday afternoon the rebels suddenly developed a line of battle on our left, coming through the woods and gobbling up several of our pickets, and driving back the reserve. Gens. Meade and Wright, with their staffs, were out beyond the front at the time, and had an extremely narrow escape from capture. Immediately afterwards Gen. Wright threw out a force under cover of an artillery fire, and retook the position, which was an important one.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The secessionists have a story afloat that Buckner and Breckinridge have joined Lee, and that a portion of Johnston's army has reinforced Beauregard at Petersburg. Buckner's junction is considered in military circles as possible, but not probable.

A gentleman recently from Georgia, whose statements can be relied on, furnishes the following information relative to the strength of the rebel armies. Lee's army, he says, is greatly underestimated. There are nearly 300,000 in the rebel service. The last conscription added 75,000 to their armies. Their troops of the Mississippi amount to 30,000. The force at Charleston is less than 4,000. Lee and Johnston together have 200,000, of which Lee has two-thirds.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The *World* learns that large reinforcements have gone to Butler, and his force amounts to 60,000. He has divided his forces, one portion menacing Petersburg and keeping the rebel troops there; another portion besieging Fort Darling; and the third, larger than the others, marching on Richmond. Prominent officers predict that the city will be ours by the 25th. In addition to the reinforcements alluded to, Sheridan's cavalry is expected to render great assistance to Butler.

"Information has also been received that Kautz has cut the Danville road."

Petersburg papers are quite despondent, though claiming victories. The loss of seven brigadiers and forty colonels is admitted, indicating a heavy loss of enlisted men.

Prisoners say that according to Richmond gossip Lee's loss was terrible.

Beauregard, it is said, had by shrewd strategy got his force by cars, and went into Richmond; perhaps to Lee.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The *Herald's* correspondence from above Chester Junction, Va., May 14th, gives an account of the advance of our forces under Generals Smith and Gillmore upon Richmond.

A well conceived manœuvre was executed, which placed Gillmore in a position to flank and take a line of rebel entrenchments stretching from west of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad to the James River.

A second line into which the rebels retreated was the next day attacked and found to be much stronger. It was finally carried by storming, and the rebels driven into an inclosed work at the left. It was expected they would easily be dislodged from this position, when it was believed that our forces would be great of all fortifications, with a clear run open to Richmond, only about eight miles off.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A Baltimore paper reports the passage through there during the past week of a great number of troops to reinforce Grant. Six or eight thousand passed through yesterday.

There is not the slightest truth in the rumor that Stuart's cavalry has made a raid within our lines.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A Newbern letter states that Lee is drawing all the rebel forces in North Carolina to his relief, and that rebel troops from the south are constantly passing over the North Carolina railroads to reinforce him.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The *World's* Washington dispatch says: A person from Richmond on the 8th, says: The streets are full of people speculating on Lee's retreat, but seemed confident of the fortifications being successfully defended. The garrison inside the city amounted to about 5,000, but can be increased in a few hours to double that number. Men and boys between the ages of 16 and 60 have been incorporated in the militia. Soldiers were arriving from all parts principally from North and South Carolina.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The *Herald's* Washington special of the 16th, midnight says: Grant had everything in readiness last night for an early assault to-day, and there is no doubt another severe fight will soon occur.

Lee has been massing his troops on his right, and the engagement when it occurs must take place at Spotsylvania Court House.

Captured officers say Lee had to run to escape capture, when Hancock attacked Ewell and Johnson on Friday.

Richmond papers of the 13th are received. The city was greatly excited, and the home guard were all out.

Lee in a dispatch dated the 11th, claims a victory and says Gen. S. Hays and R. H. Walker were wounded.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says the damage done to the railroad by Sheridan is repaired.

The rebel force in southwestern Virginia have retreated from Christiansburg eighty miles west of Lynchburg.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Col. Goodrich, chief of staff to Gen. Burnside, who arrived here this morning, having left Burnside about 7 o'clock last night, says there was little or no fighting yesterday, but Lee holds to his new position with great stubbornness. He states that the rebels have been exhausting their army from Guiney Station, and that they have several days' rations on hand.

There is nothing later from Butler than the dispatches already published. Sheridan has only gone there for forage, and will co-operate with him temporarily.

The statement that late official dispatches from Grant have been received is untrue. The latest was to the President, yesterday (Sunday), telling him of Hancock's effort to draw the enemy into battle. The President, however, has a rumor that from 4 until 10 o'clock yesterday there was heavy cannonading. Good reports are to the effect that the rebels opened on the 5th corps last night, and kept up a vigorous cannonading for over an hour without any special result. Others from the front insist that Lee is pushing for the South Anna, and that Grant's advance is pressing upon his rear and flanks.

Our army has changed positions. It seems to be thought that Lee means to fight in his present position. There is not a doubt but there will be hard fighting yet.

Though nothing positive is known as to the direction, it is said that various indications lead to the belief in official circles that Lee will be compelled to go toward Lynchburg rather than Richmond. One reason for this belief is that Lee's trains are understood to be formed as having to go toward Charlottesville.

SHERIDAN'S GREAT RAID.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Lieut. Col. Ringland, formerly of Rosecrans' staff, and now of Gen. Sheridan's, has just arrived here from Sheridan's late great raid around Lee's army, and through the outer defences of Richmond to Butler. In addition to the details of the expedition already furnished, he gives some further particulars. They fought their way all the time, being compelled to meet the enemy's cavalry at Beaver Dam. They recaptured the 378 prisoners, with three colonels and seven other officers, of whom special mention has already been made. These persons were at once armed with carbines, and they accompanied the cavalry from that place on, efficiently co-operating in the remaining engagements before they reached the James river.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The *World's* special says: It is reported that Beauregard, with a large force, marched from Weldon and Petersburg, reaching Richmond on the way to Lee. On the other hand, a rebel Major captured says Butler has Beauregard fastened in Petersburg, and that he can't help Lee.

The general opinion is that Butler Gillmore and Smith the operations against Fort Darling will be about concluded. The cap was already within 300 yards of the fort.

Bragg commands the defences of Richmond. Beauregard is also said to be in Richmond, organizing a reserve army for Lee.

The *World's* correspondent, near Chester, Va., May 14th, says:

Our infantry are gradually forcing the first line of the approach of Fort Darling. The second line of the defences had already been carried by assault.

FROM JAMES' RIVER.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Letters from Bermuda Hundreds contain the report of Gen. Kautz, who returned from his great raid of five days. He galloped nearly 300 miles, burning bridges at Stony Brook, Nottoway and Jarratt's, one of which was 210 feet long. With iron claws invented for the purpose, he twisted the rails beyond the possibility of straightening them, set them on fire, tore up the track for miles, burned depots and storehouses containing rebel supplies, and did injury which could not be repaired in a month. He had several fights, in which his aggregate losses were seven killed and thirty wounded and missing. He brought in 150 prisoners. Intercepted telegrams showed that his operations passed up Beauregard at Weldon, N. C. at the critical moment when his large force might have turned the tide of battle on the Rapidan in favor of Lee.

Correspondents say that for prudential reasons, Gen. Butler determined not to hold so large a tract of country as that which successful fighting had given us. Accordingly, at an early hour an order was issued requiring the troops to retire slowly to a line selected between the railroad and the James River. This order was successfully carried into execution, although an attempt was made on the part of the enemy to frustrate it by massing troops on the right of our position, and getting on our flank.

In the course of the morning Gen. Butler received a flag of truce from the enemy, signed by Gen. Bushrod Johnson, containing three propositions, viz.: 1. Asking permission to come within our lines to remove their wounded and bury their dead. 2. Asking an exchange of their wounded. 3. Asking a general exchange of prisoners on both sides. To the first of these propositions General Butler replied that the work had already been done; to the second he answered that he was perfectly willing to assent, and to the third he replied that no exchange of healthy and well prisoners could be effected until the Confederate authorities should acknowledge colored soldiers to be prisoners of war. I suspect after all, that the smart rebels made the flag of truce, to get their men and an exchange of the wounded than for the well—the latter being peremptorily needed just now in their army.

They had been captured in the battle of Sunday from the 5th and 6th corps. The heaviest fight the cavalry had was at Yellow Tavern, six miles north of Richmond, where they killed the rebel Gen. Stuart. The battle lasted all day, Gen. Bragg, the rebel commander-in-chief, having himself come out from the city with a division of cavalry and two brigades of infantry. Among these troops were many boys fourteen and fifteen years of age. The Richmond bells were ringing all day, and there were abundant indications that the most feverish alarm prevailed in the city.

We took between 4,000 and 5,000 prisoners, and lost about 300 killed and wounded, mostly the latter. At Meadow Bridge, where we had crossed the Chickahominy, we had to advance a quarter of a mile under a heavy fire in front and on both flanks, without being able, from the nature of the ground, to return it. The enemy, however, did not fire very accurately, and our forces dashed gallantly through. On arriving at Turkey Bend, Sheridan at once obtained supplies across the river from Butler. He is still lying at Fox Hill, only four miles from Butler. His work is by no means over, and the country may expect to hear from him again before long. All the reported captures of locomotives, the millions and a half of rations and cars are confirmed. Col. Kingsbury saw in the Richmond papers of the 13th inst., a dispatch from Major Slaughter, of Fredericksburg, gloating over the way he had treated our wounded.

DETROIT, May 17.—The following is a list of the surgeons who have volunteered to assist in taking care of the Michigan wounded. A portion of them are now on the way to Washington, and the balance will start on Monday. Others will go from different parts of the State: Drs. E. M. Clark, Louis Davenport and T. R. Spence, Detroit; Dr. James C. Wilson, Flint; Dr. A. B. Palmer, Ann Arbor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Congressional and Military.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 17.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman in his dispatches announces the capture of one thousand prisoners and three pieces of artillery, and the retreat of Johnston from Dalton. He expresses a doubt whether the enemy who abandoned so strong a position can mean to fight anywhere.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate to-day passed a bill providing for the extension for two years of the time in which States may select swamp lands.

Both Houses passed the bill providing that the fourteen representatives in Congress from Illinois shall be elected by the State at large, the same as two years ago.

The Pacific Railroad bill will be taken up in the Senate to-morrow.

The *New Era*, the Fremont organ here, died yesterday. Its decease was discovered to-day.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Some newspapers have erroneously stated that the House yesterday passed a bill granting lands to the People's Pacific Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of a railroad by the northern route. It was rejected by 18 majority.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Journal* says that yesterday afternoon 15 officers and 88 men, all of them skedaddlers from Gen. Grant's army, were forwarded to Belle Plain to be returned to their regiments. The officers were marched in the rear of the men, and some of them were handcuffed together.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Highly Important from Louisiana—Latest from Mexico.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 17, 1864.

By arrival of the steamer Henry Ames we have New Orleans dates to the 12th.

The Constitutional Convention did a noble day's work on the 11th, (Wednesday.) On Tuesday an amendment to the 2d article of the report of the Committee on Emancipation was adopted, which prohibited the Legislature from ever passing any act permitting free colored citizens to vote. The amendment was out of place, even if just in principle, and calculated to bring all the proceedings of the Convention into contempt, for qualifications of electors belonged to another title of the Constitution, and not to the act of emancipation, which act was separate and distinct from all others, and ought, in the nature of the case, to stand by itself.

As soon as the orders of the day were called, on Wednesday, Mr. George A. Fosdick, in a few well chosen remarks, exhibited the folly and inappropriateness of the amendment to which I have referred. It was then moved to strike out the amendment and article itself, together with the 4th and 5th articles of the report. And this motion was carried by a large majority. The report, as amended, was then put upon its final passage, and was adopted by an overwhelming vote. The Act of Emancipation, as finally passed, contains two articles, as follows:

We, the people of the State of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, do hereby declare and ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, are hereby forever abolished and prohibited throughout the State.

SECTION 2. The Legislature shall make no law recognizing the right of property in man.

The *Era*, of the 12th inst., says: "We consider nothing could strike a surer death blow to the cause of secession than such a course taken by a powerful slave State."

A national salute will be fired to-day at noon on the levee near Canal street, in honor of the passage of the emancipation ordinance by the Constitutional Convention.

The New Orleans papers have the following interesting Mexican news. The *Boletin* official of Puebla reproduces from the *Estafeta* of the 5th ult. Alvarez has given orders for the fortification of the heights of Peñoles. In every town the loyal people have arisen in arms, declaring that the French ships in Acapulco are American ships come to raise the blockade.

A letter from Tula states that Col. Vega, the Liberal Governor of San Luis Potosi, in union with loyal Potosians, after routing the traitors under Valentine Cruz occupied, with enthusiastic demonstrations, the city of Rio Verde.

The *La Accion* of April 19th, published at Saltillo, Mexico, notices with satisfaction that among the troops recently returned from Monterey to Saltillo are a number of American citizens, volunteers for the defence of Mexican independence.

By the steamer Crescent, at New Orleans, we have dates from Brownsville and Matamoras to the 6th, and from Monterey to the 1st. The Crescent brings as passengers Gens. Herron, Benton, Hamilton, and a large number of other American and Mexican officers. Gen. Quicouria is also a passenger.

Gen. Vidaurri, in company with a number of his officers, fled from Monterey to Laredo, and from there to San Antonio, Texas, where he is reported to have joined fortunes with the Southern Confederacy.

Vidaurri's Secretary, Don Manuel Garcia Rejon arrived in Brownsville on the 28th ult., and was immediately arrested by Gen. Herron, and turned over to the Mexican authorities at Matamoras, with the communication that he had been giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, and the request that he might not be permitted again to cross the river. He was delivered over to the Mexican authorities on the morning of the 27th, and at two o'clock in the afternoon was taken out and shot as a traitor to Mexico and the United States. The Mexican Minister on Finance was in Matamoras, making arrangements for the support of the Juarez government.

It is said that Gen. Uraga fought and defeated a force of 3,000 French troops, at Altenquique. The French are reported to be organizing an expedition at San Luis, for the invasion of the frontier.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The One Hundred Days' Call—State Military Intelligence.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 17, 1864.

The reports from all parts of the State show that the quota of 100 days' men will soon be full. Two regiments were organized to-day at Mattoon, and one regiment at Camp Butler. There are now over one thousand men in camp at Camp Butler.

Ex Gov. Wood has a regiment in camp at Quincy, and has been appointed Colonel of the same. The old Governor's taking the field has created the wildest enthusiasm in Adams county. The other field officers for his regiment have not yet been designated. It is now believed that all of thirty thousand men are enlisted, and will be ready for the field during the present week.

A large quantity of donations for the Mississippi Valley Fair were shipped to-day by S. H. Melvin, agent at this place. The attendance from this place is very large.

Jacksonville sent a large delegation to-day, with a liberal donation, amounting to near two thousand dollars.

Gov. Yates has received no official news to-day from the Army of the Potomac.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[The War in Mississippi.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 17.

Officers who were passengers on the steamer Henry Ames report that the rebels had established a rather effective blockade upon Red River below Alexandria, and that an attempt would be made to cut off General Banks' line of communication and supplies. It was not thought they will succeed. It is also reported that a partial blockade had been put upon Arkansas River below Little Rock, and preparations were being made to do the same with White River. General Canby has a hard task before him, but is probably equal to the emergency, and we may expect to have better news from his department soon.

Brig. Gen. H. Prince, in command of the Columbus district, yesterday issued his order No. 29, appointing Capt. Geo. S. Russell, U. S. V., and Lieut. A. E. Bolger, U. S. V., as aid-de-camps on his personal staff.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—Vicksburg advices of the 10th say that an expedition under Gen. McArthur, sent out by Gen. Slocum, had captured Yazoo City, with but little resistance.

A messenger, en route to Kirby Smith's army, was captured, with a dispatch from Gen. Lee to Adjutant General Cooper, saying that Grant's army had been repulsed and driven back towards Washington.

The raids by the rebels on the plantations continued, and the most fiendish brutalities were committed. Even infants were carried off and killed to terrify the women.

Gen. Slocum's orders produced great consternation among the traders and speculators. Stores have been closed and commerce with the enemy stopped.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The One Hundred Day Troops—General News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, May 17.

Twenty-five thousand of the National Guard of Ohio have already left the State fully armed and equipped. Many of them have seen service and all are well officered and reliable. They have been drilled by companies for some time and are a formidable body of soldiers.

Mr. J. C. Baum, postmaster of this city, appointed at the commencement of Mr. Lincoln's term has been removed for alleged business incompetency. His successor, Frederick Meyer, received his commission yesterday. All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, there was nothing political in this change. The authorities at Washington were satisfied that Mr. Baum was not a competent man, and that Meyer was. Both gentlemen are German Republicans and supporters of the Administration.

The draft was completed in this county to-day. It has passed off without the slightest disturbance, the people generally manifesting the greatest good feeling on the subject. The draft is now progressing in Kentucky, and negroes are taken with or without their masters' consent, according to the terms of the law.

The ale traitors living in Kentucky, near this city, had so much confidence two weeks ago that Lee would whip Grant, that they swarmed across the river with all the borrowed money they could get to buy gold.

FROM DES MOINES.

Iowa Military and State Intelligence.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 17, 1864.

Two full companies of 100 days' men have been organized in this county, one of which is composed of young men of this city, many of them our best young men. Part of them left for Davenport to-day, and the balance leave to-morrow. Recruiting is still going on—the war spirit is high—and it is probable that another company will be raised.

Gov. Stone has returned to Davenport to aid in organizing the ten thousand 100 days' men.

The United States Circuit Court adjourned today after a short term, and but few contested cases disposed of. The venue was changed to the Northern Illinois Circuit in a number of Keokuk city and Lee county bond cases, Judges Miller and Love declining to try them on the ground of interest.

The emigration for Idaho, Pike's Peak and California continues unabated. One hundred wagons loaded with emigrants and provisions passed here a day or two since, and many go through every day.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Important News from Rebel Sources.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1864.

Gen. Taylor, in his address to his army, states that in the battle of Pleasant Hill he captured from Banks 21 pieces of artillery and 2500 prisoners.

The following rebel officers were killed in that engagement: Gen. Mouton, Cols. Beard, Noble and Armand. Among the wounded are Colonels King, Rains and Stock, mortally; Col. Phil. Herbert, severely.

A dispatch dated Dalton, May 13, announces the capture of the Yankee Colonel, La Grange, and 50 other prisoners, including ten commissioned officers.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Substantial Installment.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The sum of one million dollars was handed over to the United States Sanitary Commission to-day, by the Chairman of the Metropolitan Fair Finance Committee, as the first installment of the results of the Fair.

The Executive Committee of the late Metropolitan Fair, have issued a call for a public meeting at the Cooper Institute, on Monday evening next, for the purpose of popularizing the movement of the "Covenant" to discourage the purchase of foreign luxuries during the war. The call for the meeting is signed by the wives of many of our most prominent citizens, among the rest Mrs. General Dix.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The draft in the Second Congressional District, balance of King county, is fixed for Thursday.

From Nashville.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The *Herald's* special from Nashville, 16th, has the following: We learn from reliable authority that McPherson captured, on the 12th, six railroad trains below Resaca, laden with valuable military stores for Dalton. The enemy are making preparations to evacuate. Advantages have been gained, and hopes are entertained of a speedy success that will keep pace with the operations in Virginia.

Gen. Kilpatrick was wounded several days since, but not dangerously; also Generals Willich and Manson, slightly wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A dispatch received at headquarters here, dated yesterday morning, from General Sherman says he had captured Resaca and is still established his headquarters there. He has 8 guns and eight guns and a thousand prisoners. Twenty four is now in hot pursuit of Johnston. The rebels burned the railroad bridge at Resaca, but the road to there was in running order.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1864.

SENATE.

The bill to amend the act establishing the title to certain swamp lands passed.

The bill equalizing the pay of soldiers was taken up and the House amendment disagreed.

The amendment fixing the salary of Judge Advocate General at $5,000, and Assistant Judge Advocate at $3,500, without other rank or pay, was adopted.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., moved to pay soldiers the equivalent of gold. Rejected—6 to 32.

Mr. POWELL, of Ky., also moved that the provisions of the bill shall not apply to negroes. Rejected—6 to 32.

The bill then passed.

Mr. HARRIS, of N. Y., of the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to stipulate for the release from attachment, or other process, property claimed by the United States, with amendments providing that nothing in the bill shall be considered as recognizing any right to enforce said seizure or attachment, or as having any objection to any proceeding to enforce such claim.

Mr. HENDERSON offered resolutions directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate a statement showing the full amount of public debt, with details thereof, and copies of full reports of banks, associations, &c., doing banking business.

A resolution was adopted, granting the lands embraced in Mariposa, as Big Tree Grove, to the State of California.

The Senate considered the bill to expedite the Public Printing, providing for the transmission, by heads of Departments, to a Joint Committee of Congress, on or previous to the first of November, of their reports and accompanying documents; and the Committee to select the portion thereof desirable to be printed for popular distribution.

The amendment making it the duty of heads of the Departments to furnish the Superintendent of the Public Printing, with copies of their reports on or before the third Monday in November, was adopted.

Without further action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House acted on the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the navy appropriation bill. Among those agreed to were $15,000 for the completion of the hospital at Mare Island; $15,000 for the purchase of a cemetery for navy and marine corps near Philadelphia. Allowing the appropriation of 1862, of $200,000 for floating dock and navy yard, so as to give $200,000 each for dry docks in New York and Philadelphia, and apply the balance to enlarge the sectional dock to receive the largest vessels now built.

On motion of Mr. RICE of Mass., the Secretary of the Navy was called on for all the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Commodore Wilkes.

The House next considered the contested election cases of Messrs. Segur and Chandler, whom the Committee on Elections declare not entitled to seats.

Mr. DAWES of Mass., supported the report of the Committee.

Mr. SEGUR spoke in his own behalf.

Mr. CHANDLER also advocated his claim to a seat.

By a vote of 90 to 25, the House decided Mr. Segur was not entitled to a seat from the first district of Virginia, and also that Mr. Chandler is not entitled to a seat from the second district. Adjourned.

Commercial Postscript.

CHICAGO MARKET—SECOND BOARD.

TUESDAY EVENING—10 P. M.

The Second Board at the Sherman House was well attended, but the leading markets were generally quiet—holders evincing no disposition to sell, and buyers none to operate. There was evidently a lull, and all parties looked for to-morrow, to see what it will bring forth.

WHEAT was quiet, although the prices obtained show a slight improvement on the closing prices of 'Change. Sales were: 16,000 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.35½; 6,000 bu No. 1 do at $1.35½; 14,000 bu do at $1.35¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.36.

CORN was in demand, but the extreme views of sellers restricted transactions. Sales were: 14,000 bu New at $1.00½; 150 bu do at $1.00¾—an advance of ½c since the close of 'Change.

OATS were quiet, with sales of 5,000 bu No. 1 at 82¼c (short receipts), and [illegible] No. 2 at 80c.

WHISKY was quiet and unchanged. Sales were: 40 brls (in lots) at $1.19½; 100 brls (10 days' option) at $1.20; 100 do (5 days' option) at $1.19½.

MESS PORK was in better demand, with sales of 800 brls at $35.50.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

CLOSING DAY.

[Telegraphed exclusively to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, May 17, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of Beef Cattle for the week ending to-day amounted to 5,426 head, against 5,201 last week, and 5,000 during the corresponding week in 1863. In consequence of the heavy increase in the receipts last night and this morning, the weakness noted at the close in yesterday's dispatch was more evident this morning, and the prices paid yesterday were not sustained. Yesterday the ruling figures were—Prime, (excluding fancy) 17½@18c; medium, 15@17c; common grades, 13@15c; but to-day these prices could not be obtained, and the market closed at a decline of ½c per lb.

The reaction in the market is chiefly owing to the heavy receipts on Monday night and this morning. On Monday morning only 4,100 head had been received, and the market opened buoyant; but on Monday evening the receipts had grown to 5,746, and to-day they foot up 5,800 head—an increase of the supply from the opening to the close of the market of 1,700 head. Drovers who held over from Saturday forenoon are consequently greatly disappointed.

SHEEP—The receipts of Sheep for the week amount to 6,296 head, and according to the reported sales of sheep brokers, the general average price per head is $7.50@8.00 per sheared, and $10.00@11.50 for best unsheared.

HOGS—The receipts of Hogs for the week ending to-day number 12,900 against 15,400 head last week. The quotations of corn-fed hogs ₩ cwt live weight are $8@8½c, and distillery-fed hogs 8c. The market is very indecidedly better than yesterday, and prices show an advance of ¼c ₩ lb. SOLON ROBINSON.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

Current prices for the week at the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—First quality $17@18; ordinary to good quality $16@17; common quality $15@16; inferior quality $13@14.

COWS AND CALVES—First quality $[illegible]; ordinary $[illegible]; common $[illegible]; inferior $[illegible].

VEAL CALVES—First quality [illegible]; ordinary [illegible]; common [illegible]; inferior [illegible].

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra [illegible] ₩ head; prime [illegible]; ordinary [illegible]; common [illegible]; inferior [illegible].

SWINE—Corn fed [illegible]; still fed [illegible].

The prices current for Beef Cattle this week are wholly unprecedented. The total receipts show a considerable increase over last week; yet there were more than were wanted, and an advance of [illegible] over last week.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF ALL STOCK—Beeves 5,421; Cows 129; Veal Calves 1,229; Sheep and Lambs 5,297; Swine 12,973.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, May 17, 1864.

ARRIVED—H. G. Loomis, Athens, 90 yds rubble stone; Lady Franklin, Athens, 45 yds dimension stone; Investigator, Athens, 60 yds rubble stone; W. Gurnee, Athens, 45 yds dimension stone; Conveyance, Desplaines, 22 yds dimension and 45 yds rubble stone; Eclipse, La Salle, 4,123 bu corn; Ore, Morris, LA Salle, 3,60 bu corn; Cushman, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn, 7,300 bu provisions; D. C. Norton, Joliet, 20,200 empty barrels; Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 4,000 bu corn; Yorktown, Marseilles, 5,327 bu corn; S. F. Gale, Athens, 50 yds rubble stone.

CLEARED—Ensign, La Salle, 7,225 bu Government oats; North Star, La Salle, 25,600 bu Government oats; Dirigo, Frisco, 16,000 bu staves and heading; H. G. Loomis, Athens; Imperial, La Salle, 1,600 brls salt, 60,000 ft lumber American Star, La Salle, 20,000 ft lumber, 3,400 siding, 1,600 lath, 14,000 shingles; Oneida, La Salle, 111,676 ft lumber, 39,000 shingles; Franklin, Athens; Conveyance, Desplaines; Investigator, Athens; W. S. Gurnee, Athens; Rocket, La Salle, 24 posts, 6,000 bu heading, 20,000 ft lumber; Robt. Holmes, La Salle, 285 brls salt, 31,500 ft lumber, 1,000 lath.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, May 17, 1864.

FLOUR—A firm but quiet market, superfine $6.60@6.75; extra $[illegible].

WHISKY—More buyers than sellers at $1.25.

GRAIN—Market for wheat has been firmer. Prices asked at the close fully obtained, and not much disposition to sell at present quotations; $1.50@1.55 for red, and $1.60@1.65 for white.

Corn—supply light, there being a better demand from distillers and Government contractors' prices are rather higher, ear selling at $1.18 and shelled at $1.22@1.25. The demand for Oats is active. On Monday and Tuesday 17,000 bushels sold on [illegible] at the close holders asked 69c in bulk. Rye, owing to light supply, advanced to $1.35. Barley meets with fair demand at $1.40 for spring, and $1.50 for fall.

PROVISIONS—The market for all articles has been exceedingly quiet during the week, but holders remain firm at very full rates. It has been difficult to buy first class city.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, May 17, 1864.

FLOUR—More active and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat active, excited and ½c higher. On 'Change, 12,0 0 bu No 1 spring at $1.38½; 30,000 bu do at $1.40; 42,000 bu do at $1.39½; 70,000 bu do at $1.39½. This evening the market at the Newhall House is about the same as on 'Change.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 17, 1864.

UP—Propeller Missouri.

DOWN—Propeller Free State.

New York Market—May 17.

[illegible]

N. Y. Money and Stock Market—May 17.

[illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 17—12 P. M.

Your special correspondent with the Army of the Potomac sends the following from Gen. Grant's headquarters:

MAY 16, 1864.

Except firing for half an hour yesterday afternoon from one of our batteries, in Burnside's front, uninterrupted quiet has prevailed along the whole line since Sunday evening.

Our force confronts the enemy closely at all points. The enemy's position on a succession of high ridges is very strong and lined with breastworks. It is reported that the President on Monday, in order to keep our armies up to the maximum strength, and finish the war this summer, has ordered a draft for three hundred thousand men.

FROM REBEL SOURCES.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says the enemy's cavalry are making a raid on Danville. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart died on Friday night. He was shot in the left side, the ball passing through his body.

The Richmond *Enquirer Extra* of Saturday—2 p. m.—dated:

GUINEAS STATION, May 14.—This morning at daylight the enemy having massed heavy forces in front of Johnson's Division made a most vigorous assault on Jones' Brigade.

For a while our line of battle was broken, and the enemy pressed over our breastworks, gaining possession of several pieces of artillery and capturing a number of prisoners. Our forces, however, were quickly sent to the relief of those thus engaged, and the enemy was driven back.

About 10 o'clock this morning the enemy made most vigorous and repeated assaults upon Fields' division, but were driven back with great slaughter.

At two o'clock p. m. the enemy were making a most desperate assault on Ewell's front, but all accounts concur that we are driving them back, and punishing them with great slaughter. The musketry firing to-day was the heaviest of the war. The battle extended along the whole line, and has been fought by the Yankees with more bravery than any other fought on Virginia soil.

Among our casualties are Brig. Gen. Perrin, killed; Brig. Gen. Walker, of Stonewall brigade, wounded in arm; Brig. Gen. McGowan, reported wounded; Gen. Ed. Johnson and G. H. Stuart, missing and supposed to have been captured.

A second dispatch in the same paper, dated Spotsylvania C. H., May 13th, adds a few unimportant particulars. It is said the enemy yesterday certainly bayoneted some of our men in the breastworks.

The enemy are still in our front, strongly fortified, and show no signs of falling back.

Col. Baker and Lieut. Col. Felton, of the 16th Miss., Col. Harding, of the 19th Miss., and Lieut. Col. Numer, of Va., are among the killed.

The *Sentinel* furnishes the following particulars of Kautz's raid on the Richmond & Danville Railroad: After committing an unascertained amount of injury to the road and other property at Coalfield, the Yankees left in the direction of the bridge by which the Danville road crosses the Appomattox, which, it is supposed, they proceeded to destroy.

How far they design to extend other explorations if permitted we do not know. Some suppose they contemplate a raid on the prison at Danville, if they see any prospect of executing it successfully.

Col. H. C. Pate, of Kansas notoriety, was among the killed in Sheridan's fight with Stuart.

The *Sentinel*, of Saturday says, yesterday afternoon the discharges were very rapid for several hours in the general direction of Drury's Bluff, indicating a severe engagement in that quarter. Observations from several points showed that the line of artillery extended from the James, below Drury's Bluff, to a point several miles inland.

The reports were heaviest farther from the river. We presume a battle was fought in that vicinity.

The Petersburg *Express* of the 11th says: "General Gillmore is in command of a heavy column of the enemy between here and Richmond. His headquarters yesterday were at Craig's farm, near Port Walthal Junction. Gillmore's column extends from Bermuda to Port Walthall Junction and beyond.

Buffalo Market—May 17th.

FLOUR—Demand moderate, stock light. Illinois red [illegible]; extra white [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand and holders very firm. [illegible]

WHISKY depressed; parties apart; $1.22 offered and $1.25 asked.

FREIGHTS very firm; boats scarce; wheat 10c and corn 14c to New York.

New Advertisements.

PERSONAL.—Jackson G. Lake, who has been acting as Mate to Lake Propellers for the past ten years, is requested to come home as his wife is not expected to live.

FREDERIC COOK, Superintending and Constructing Mechanical Engineer, Commission and Patent Agent, 50 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1280. Drawings and specifications prepared for the patent office, and for any description of Machinery. REFER TO—Heralds Allen Esq., President Novelty Iron Works, New York; Edward Burling, Architect, Chicago, Illinois.

MOTHS GENERATE IN YOUR FURS.—To avoid MOTHS in the house send your FURS for safe keeping to J. A. SMITH & CO., Hatters and Furriers, 115 Lake st.

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the Journeymen Tinsmiths and Sheetiron Workers of the city, at Lewis Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 19th. Let every member attend. [illegible] Yours, truly, R. W. CARY, Pres't Tinners Union.

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, Uhlich's Block, 79 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill. E. PHILIPS REYNOLDS, M. D. Surgeon, Oculist and Aurist, (late of London, England) skillfully performs all operations [illegible] P. O. Drawer 6328.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—Dr. J. D. WALKER, 117 South Clark street, Chicago, Oculist and Aurist, gives his undivided attention to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. [illegible] P. O. Box 3627.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY. There is a Regular Daily Afternoon Train To Rosehill, leaving Milwaukee depot at 3:20 p. m., returning at 6:00, giving one hour and seven minutes at the cemetery. Fare 25 cents for round trip. F. H. BENSON, Supt.

REES & AIKES.—The undersigned have entered into copartnership for the transaction of Real Estate Business at the old stand of Rees & Kinzie, 55 Dearborn street, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. [illegible] J. H. REES. EDWD. AYRES.

FOR DEFENDING FURS AND WOOLS from ravages of Moths

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Cheap, fragrant, lasting. Made by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. Druggists sell it.

GRACELAND CEMETERY. A meeting of the lot owners in Graceland Cemetery will be held at the Company's Office in Bryan Hall, On THURSDAY EVENING, May 19th, at 7½ o'clock [illegible] THOS. B. BRYAN, President. May 17th, 1864.

FRAME AND ENGRAVING EMPORIUM. MARTIN O'BRIEN Would announce to the public of Chicago that he has CLOSED his old store in Lake street, and removed to 122 DEARBORN STREET, [illegible] FRAMES Of all styles and prices, which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in New York City. [illegible]

STORAGE. Three Lofts 102 South Water St. To let for storage. Apply to ANDREWS BRO. CO.

EYE AND EAR.—Deafness, Blindness, and all Diseases of the Eye and Ear, [illegible]

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, DEALERS IN WRAPPING, PRINTING & WRITING PAPERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 40 & 44 STATE STREET, Opposite City Hotel, Chicago. CASH PAID FOR RAGS. G. H. LAFLIN. L. LAFLIN. J. S. DAY.

New Advertisements.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE. (Now Ready.) Contents for the week ending May 19.

1—THE GREAT CONFLICT IN VIRGINIA: Full Reports of the Great Battles that have taken place [illegible]
2—SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS: The Fight on the Approaches [illegible]
3—FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY IN GEORGIA: [illegible]
4—THE SOUTHERN ARKANSAS: The Retreat of the Steele [illegible]
5—THE LEGAL TENDER MOVEMENT.
6—THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS.
7—MY BOY, OR SOMETHING NEW: A German Story.
8—A THRILLING INCIDENT OF THE WAR.
9—WHAT THE BIRDS SAID: By John Greenleaf Whittier.
10—VIRGINIA NEUTRAL.
11—LORD LYONS AND JEFF DAVIS.
12—HORRORS OF THE RICHMOND PRISON.
13—STORY OF A WESTERN COLONEL.
14—THE WILMINGTON BLOCKADE.
15—APPOINTING COPPERHEADS TO OFFICE.
16—EDITORIALS: Greenbacks Victorious—Taxation and Currency [illegible]
17—A COMPLETE SYNOPSIS of Local Intelligence from the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Michigan.
18—INFORMATION FROM ALL THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY.
19—A FULL AND THOROUGH REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET FOR THE WEEK.
[illegible]

Price 5 cents per copy; $2 per year; or 15 copies for $20.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE is now sent to very nearly FORTY THOUSAND subscribers [illegible]

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Mutual Security Insurance Co'y, Held at the Office of the Company, No. 5 Marine Bank Building, 154 Lake Street, On Tuesday, May 17th, 1864, pursuant to notice, the following were duly elected as the Board of Directors of the Company:

DIRECTORS.

Ezra B. McCagg, Wm. H. Brown, Benj. V. Page, Chauncey T. Bowen, John Sears, John Forsythe, B. W. Raymond, H. T. Dickey, Mark Skinner, Alex. Officer, Amos T. Hall, D. J. Ely, Abraham Kohn, J. E. Moore, J. D. Ogden, Isaac Wells, James Morris, Norman Williams, Jr., Wm. H. Bradley, E. C. Larned, Hugh T. Dickey, Wm. Bross, J. M. Underwood, J. Y. Scammon, Gilbert Hubbard.

B. W. RAYMOND, Chairman.

NORMAN WILLIAMS, Jr., Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, Held at the Office of the Company, on Tuesday, May 17th, 1864, pursuant to notice, the following were elected as Officers of said Company:

EZRA B. McCAGG, President.
BENJAMIN W. RAYMOND, Vice Pres.
ISAAC WELLS, Secretary.
JOHN FORSYTHE, Treasurer.
E. C. LARNED, Chairman.
ISAAC WELLS, Secretary.

EARTH TO GIVE AWAY. Property owners on Wells street and Wabash avenue who shall not have their portion of the street filled when the contract for grading, &c., shall be let, [illegible] ONE HALF THE COST Of hauling and hauling, and if required will give parties time on the payment. Apply at the site of the new building, CORNER OF CLARK AND WASHINGTON STREETS, or address P. O. Box [illegible].

NEW LAW BOOK STORE, 126 CLARK STREET. The undersigned, for many years with LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston, take pleasure in informing the profession that they have opened at 126 CLARK STREET, Chicago, a Store for the sale of Law and Standard Miscellaneous Books, Legal Blanks and Stationery. New York and State Reports will be received as soon as published. [illegible] Orders by mail, and letters of inquiry, will receive prompt attention. We are confident that our practical knowledge and personal attention will enable us to meet the wants of the profession in every particular. Callaghan & Cutler.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, Ship Chandlers, Offer for sale a full assortment of CORDAGE AND TWINES CHAINS, ANCHORS, OAKUM, TAR, Cotton and Hemp Canvas, Wool Sacking, Sails, Tents, Awnings, Flags, &c. 209 South Water Street.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM
Cures Croup Every Time.
Cures Tickling in the Throat.
Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.
Cures Chills and Fever.
Cures Influenza and Sore Throat.
Cures Asthma and Relieves Consumption.
Cures all if the directions are strictly followed, or the money will be refunded.
LORD & SMITH, GENERAL AGENTS. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES. MATSON & HOES, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, 117 Lake Street, Chicago. All the latest and improved styles of AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, Rich Enameled Jewelry set with Diamonds, and all kinds of Precious Stones; New Style Stone Cameo and Coral Jewelry; Chatelaine and Chatelaintaire Chains, 18 carats fine; Chain and Band Bracelets, and all the fresh Novelties of the Season. The attention of Housekeepers is particularly called to try at the BEST ASSORTMENT of goods in Chicago in the line of TABLE FURNITURE. Solid Silver and Richly Chased Plated Goods Warranted to be of the very best quality. FINE TABLE CUTLERY, SPOONS, FORKS, CASTORS, CAKE DISHES, TEA SETS, FRUIT DISHES, SUGAR AND BUTTER DISHES, &c., &c. FINE MARBLE CASE CLOCKS, Bronze Ornaments, Oil Paintings, Silver and Parian Vases, And many other valuable and beautiful goods for Presents and Keepsakes. An examination of our stock is solicited. [illegible] MATSON & HOES.

CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMERS Will sail from New York as follows: CITY OF CORK (extra) [illegible] CITY OF MANCHESTER [illegible] [illegible] F. A. EMORY, General Agent, Southwest corner Lake and Clark streets.

SUBSCRIPTION RECEIVED TO U. S. 10-40 BONDS AT PAR. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds. [illegible] PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers, Corner of Clark and South Water sts., Chicago, Ill.

HARD RUBBER TRUSSES. [illegible] P. O. Box 333.

New Advertisements.

Willow Traveling Baskets,
Willow Work Baskets,
Willow Fruit Baskets,
Willow Chairs,
Leather Traveling Bags,
Morocco Traveling Bags,
AT
CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO'S,
NOTION AND TOY BAZAAR,
SIGN OF THE YANKEE.
178 Lake Street.

FIRE WORKS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT L. A. TALCOTT'S, FRUIT AND FIRE WORK DEPOT, 67 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Having fifteen years experience in this branch of trade, and having taken the exclusive Western Agency of [illegible] Orders filled at the Shortest Notice. Selections carefully made for persons unacquainted with the fire work trade. Post Office Box 1107.

BANKING OFFICE OF JAMES BOYD, Chicago, May 14th, 1864.

CIRCULAR TO MERCHANTS, BANKERS AND BROKERS Throughout the Northwest.

ON AND AFTER Monday, May 16th,

We will buy the Bank Notes of the following States, Payable in New York Exchange.

	DISCOUNT.
New York State	½
New York City	½
New Jersey	½
Pennsylvania Country	½@1
Pittsburgh	½
Delaware	½
New England	½
Ohio State Bank	½
Ohio Free Banks	½
Bank State of Indiana	½
Free Indiana	½
Michigan	½
Wisconsin	½@1
Missouri	½
Minnesota	½@1
Baltimore	1
Maryland "Wild"	2@5
State Bank of Iowa	½

We propose to keep a large supply of Legal Tender and New York Exchange to buy the mixed Currency with, and will take it from our friends and correspondents as cheap as the market will admit. Parties sending to us by either Express Company, may do so on our SEASON CONTRACT.

JAMES BOYD. Banker and Broker, 38 CLARK STREET.

HAVANNA CIGARS. We have this day opened a choice selection, favorite brands of Genuine Havana Cigars, for sale by the box or thousand. SMITH & DWYER, Druggists, Opposite Tremont House.

NOTICE. The undersigned will, on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of May, 1864, REDEEM, AT PAR, In Legal Tender Notes, the Notes of the Banks set opposite their respective names. This notice to be binding until the expiration of 15 days after the publication of a discontinuance of redemption. Chicago, May 14, 1864.

[illegible]

MOORE & STEARNS, Successors to Insurance Business of L. D. Olmsted & Co., FIRE, MARINE AND Life Insurance Agency, Corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, CHICAGO, ILL. S. M. MOORE. JOHN K. STEARNS.

10-40 BONDS Second National Bank of Chicago. This Bank is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive subscriptions to the new 10-40 Loan. [illegible] E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.—Not withstanding the action of the "Board of Trade" or other local organizations in this city, or elsewhere, the undersigned, Wholesale Grocers [illegible] GILMAN, GRANNIS & FARWELL, 139 South Water street.

FIRE WORKS! FIRE WORKS! CHAS. MORRIS, Manufacturer of Fire Works, 149 South Water Street. [illegible]

THE GREAT SONG OF THE DAY! HARD TIMES IN DIXIE! JUST PUBLISHED AT WHITNEY'S MUSIC STORE, 181 Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio. Price, Twenty-Five Cents. [illegible]

WEED LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES [illegible]

SAVAGE, KEITH & WOOD, Offer to the Trade for Cash, AT Very Low Prices! A VERY COMPLETE STOCK OF YANKEE NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, WHITE GOODS AND LINENS, Shawls, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, WOOLENS, LACE GOODS, Embroideries, Bugle Trimmings, Linen Collars, Shirts, Neck Ties, &c., &c. Buyers will find it to their interest to examine our stock. 10, 12 and 14 Lake Street, SAVAGE, KEITH & WOOD.

NEW STORE —OF— ROSS & FOSTER, 105 Lake Street. The Largest, Cheapest, and best Selected Stock of DRY GOODS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY. ELEGANT NEW GOODS JUST OPENED. All the Novelties of the Season Received Daily by Express. Don't fail to go to the NEW STORE of ROSS & FOSTER, 105 LAKE STREET, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN STREETS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD. Alteration of Time. On and after SUNDAY, May 15th, trains on above road will leave Van Buren Street depot for Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston, [illegible] SAMUEL C. MOUGH, Western Passenger Agent. GENERAL OFFICE, 56 CLARK STREET.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. I have this day associated with myself Mr. George [illegible], [illegible] Chicago, May 1, 1864. GEO. McKEAND.

GEO. McKEAND & CO., Drapers and Tailors, 54 Dearborn Street, Keep constantly on hand, of our own importation, a large assortment of the most fashionable styles of goods in our line. FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, NECK-TIES, COLLARS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, SHIRTS, SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, UNDERWEAR, ETC., ETC.

Custom Department is under the immediate superintendence of Mr. R. L. WOOD. GEO. McKEAND & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, 54 Dearborn Street.

AUCTION TRADE SALES —OF— BOOTS & SHOES AT WHOLESALE, Every WEDNESDAY at 9½ o'clk A. M. We shall commence our regular sale of CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES March 9th, and continue them on every Wednesday. Our stock is always open for examination, and will be kept constantly filled with the Most Desirable Goods OF THE SEASON. GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers, 54 Lake street.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF FREIGHT. On and after MONDAY NEXT, 16th inst., we shall require payment in National Currency, or checks [illegible] C. T. STOVER, Gen'l Freight Agent M. S. & N. I. R. R. [illegible] Gen. Freight Agent M. C. R. R.

100 DOZ. SHEEP SHEARS, of superior quality, received and for sale by WM. BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake street.

2,500 LBS. WOOL TWINE received and for sale by WM. BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake street.

NOTICE.—On and after Monday, May the 9th inst., the Richmond House will cease to be kept open [illegible] Chicago, May 7th, 1864.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Attention.—There will be a mass meeting of the [illegible]

JEVNE & ALMINI, Dealers in every description ARTISTS' AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS, [illegible]

OFFICE OF SOLOMON STURGES & SONS, CHICAGO, May 16th, 1864. ON AND AFTER THIS DATE [illegible] SOLOMON STURGES' SONS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD [illegible] $5,000 or $20,000, At a low rate of interest [illegible]

TO POSTAGE STAMP COL[illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

[illegible classified advertisements]

Boarding.

[illegible classified advertisements]

Chicago Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864.

COPPERHEAD DESPAIR ON THE DECLINE.

No sooner has it become manifest that the rebels are getting smashed in the present campaign, than the copperheads break forth with one accord to clamor for peace! On Monday, a copperhead offered a resolution in Congress, instructing the President to open negotiations with the rebels, tendering them not only amnesty, but a guarantee that slavery should be restored and protected. For this infamous and disgraceful proposition fifty-three copperheads voted.

The Copperhead press are also howling for an armistice with the rebels, a cessation of hostilities, and overtures looking to the Government hobnobbing the proclamation and re-establish slavery, for the benefit of the traitors. Suppose the Confederates should even report that they would listen to such a proposition, will it do to tempt them, says one of the Copperhead sheets? This sudden zeal for sending Commissioners with olive branches, to Jeff. Davis, is the sequence of the terrible blows Grant, Butler and Sherman are inflicting on the rebellion.

It must get relief from some quarter and that speedily, else it will succumb and perish under the repeated blows that are being rained down upon it. The Confederacy at this juncture is clearly the "under dog in the fight," and therefore is heard the doleful Copperhead cry of "taking him off!" "take him off!" When the Union cause was suffering reverses on the Red river, in Florida, at Plymouth, Fort Pillow, and elsewhere, no word of sympathy for the Republic was uttered. Into inactivity, yet seemed from the eyes and gadsoes filled the hearts of the copperheads. Their "friends" were winning then; but now their "friends" are losing. Uncle Sam's gripe is on the windpipe of treason, and the end of the slaveholders' aristocracy is nigh. Hence the constantly recurring cries for peace on the face of every Copperhead leader, and in and out of Congress they set up a simultaneous cry to stop fighting and ask the rebels to make peace, on condition of giving them back the Southern to bondage, re-establishing the Southern aristocracy, demolishing the rebels for all the losses they have sustained in their efforts to destroy the Constitution and the Union, and to compel to surrender to the enemy just at the moment of achieving victory.

But the treacherous reptiles mistake the temper and resolution of the American people, when they make these base and dishonorable propositions. There is not one single condition on which it is possible to make peace and that is, the unconditional submission of the rebels to the Constitution and laws. They must lay down their arms, break up their organization, and disperse every man to his home and there await the sovereign will and pleasure of the American people as expressed officially through their Government. The rebels have committed the high crime of treason. They have justly forfeited their lives and property. If the Government pardons them instead of hanging them they should account it as so much clear gain and so much more than they deserve. If any of their property is not confiscated, but is restored to them, it will be an act of grace or clemency to guilty traitors. As to indemnifying them for the pecuniary losses they have sustained while struggling to destroy the Union is almost as preposterous and impossible as the other monstrous Copperhead proposition to re-enslave the freedmen, repudiate the Proclamation of Freedom, and restore to power and national protection the cause of the war and all its horrors. If the loyal masses should ever conclude peace on those terms it would be futile to take one further step—to exhaust in the rebels as their creations, take their places with the slaves, and bare their backs to the overseer's thong.

A LULL IN THE CONFLICT.

The enemy which Grant will put forth the energies of the Army of the Potomac to subdue, is Lee with his rebel army, not Virginia mud. A week's rain having intervened, the latter has a more formidable obstacle than the former, and Grant fully aware that there is not only a time to fight but a time to cease from fighting, tactfully acknowledges himself compelled by the elements to stay that irresistable onward march which the rebel powers of the enemy could not perform. He has not yet, however, been "lost in the fog." He is still in condition to "fight it out on that line if it takes all summer." And we believe the Army of the Potomac has caught the patriotic inspiration of the heroic Rice, and were its feet like his, to perish in this his country's agonizing struggle, it would be with not to be turned where it might "die with its face toward the enemy." Our losses have been heavy, but could scarcely have been less than those of the enemy. Our army is larger than his and the same loss would weaken his force relatively more than ours. Reinforcements equal to our losses are officially stated to have arrived, thus still increasing the disparity. Meanwhile, Lee has lost his best lieutenant—Longstreet, and his chief of cavalry—Stuart. He has lost every strategic point for which he has fought and every ground in the fighting. He has lost some 12,000 prisoners and from one-sixth to one-eighth of his artillery. His commanders are seriously injured on every side. He has lost the prestige of success which has heretofore attended him and which has inspired his army with such confidence in his ability. While he still has an army, formidable in numbers, and capable of giving us a definitive series of decisive battles with any force which can be brought against it, still, unless our endurance and our courage fail, all the elements necessary to full success, in the destruction of Lee's army, terrible as is the magnitude of that work, are to be with us. In the midst of the great Indian, bush-whacking fight in the Wilderness, when it was man to man and bayonet against bayonet, along the immense line of battle, which was so hidden in thicket and scrub and swamp that those could see the battle field for more than a few yards on each side, Grant is said to have remarked meditatively, as he backed with his back kalk the great tree which served as his headquarters, at the same time smoking vigorously on his briar root pipe, "well, (puff!) if Lee does want to make this a Kilkenny cat fight (puff, puff,) I am sure we'll win; (puff, puff, puff,) for *we've got the longest tail!*" And not only the longest tail but the longest head, General Grant.

Meanwhile we are liable at any moment to hear that our tested and recruited army are again fighting their way towards that central nest of treason—Richmond. God grant it success.

THE FEELING IN KENTUCKY.

We have among the latest news from Kentucky the following sample of slave-mongering loyalty:

Seventeen black men promise themselves for enlistment in the army of the United States, according to the invitation of its authorities, at Lebanon, on Tuesday last—the day of the best great battle of Spotsylvania in Virginia.

Certain persons there took them into a room, for the alleged purpose of paying them bounties. Having got them in their power, they stripped the black fellows and administered to each of them *one hundred lashes*, and then turned them loose.

This we suppose to be an average specimen of a certain sort of Kentucky feeling. It is the freedom for which they are fighting—freedom to whip black men. Now those men who administered those lashes may very likely claim to be loyal men, and for aught we know are connected with the United States Army. But if so, they are fighting on the wrong side. All that sort of loyalty belongs to Jeff. Davis. If we cannot conquer the rebellion without the help of such scoundrels as these, we shall pale but little to overcome it with them. We only can expect to get rid of their presence when they are conquered and their murder and murder then like dogs are dispatched out of the very supplies of which they are deprived.

There is something rotten in the Mississippi Department, and the Government will do well not to delay investigation. Under the matter to the bottom. Permit not these scoundrels who are departing our own sons of bread to kill, maim, wound, and give them a long term at the Old Capitol prison. Southern of the end of Hope. No punishment can be too swift or retributive for these very practical displays of treason. If we cannot have military successes in that Department, let us have at least civil honesty; and if we cannot whip the rebels with cannon and bayonet, let us at least stop feeding them and starving our own men.

COPPERHEAD HUMANITY.

When an inborn bully, after trying the fortunes of war, cries "Pickle!" it proves not that he loves "peace" but that he is getting whipped. "Humanity" is the cant of "peace." The sudden zeal for sending Commissioners with olive branches, to Jeff. Davis, is the sequence of the terrible blows Grant, Butler and Sherman are inflicting on the rebellion.

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MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS .... May 17.

[illegible]

CLEARED .... May 17.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—[illegible] SIMPSON & [illegible] Chicago, May 17th, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing, known as SWEENHURST & YORK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] Chicago, May 16, 1864.

DR. STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLUOUS
COUGH BALSAM.

Cures Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma and Consumption. [illegible]

STRICKLAND'S
Mellifluous Cough Balsam,

[illegible]

General Depot 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS, &c.—The splendid and swift side wheel passenger packet

WM. R. ARTHUR.

Will leave Cairo on SUNDAY MORNING, [illegible] JAS. WARRACK, Agent, [illegible]

GRAY'S PATENT
MOLDED COLLARS

[illegible]

"GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLAR." [illegible] HATCH, JOHNSON & CO. [illegible]

MARSHAL'S SALE.

Northern Bank of Kentucky, &c. against Ed Crutchfield, &c. } In Chancery.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court rendered in the above cause, the undersigned [illegible]

On Monday, May 23d, 1864.

About the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the city of Louisville,

On a Credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 Months,

The interest of Defendant, Crutchfield, [illegible]

BEARGRASS PORKHOUSE.

[illegible]

NOTICE.—Having [illegible]

Special Notices.

Bull's Cedron Bitters. [illegible]

Nip the Evil in the Bud. [illegible]

Do Not Be Put Off! [illegible]

The Great Acclimating Tonic. [illegible]

A Positive Cure for Drunkenness. [illegible] LORD & SMITH Agents for [illegible]

Soldiers, See to Your Health. [illegible]

Afflicted Read. [illegible]

Spermatorrhea. [illegible]

Doctor Thomson. [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! [illegible]

Dr. James. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow. [illegible]

A Physiological View of Marriage. [illegible]

Notice to Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF, AND General Western Produce.

[illegible] PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF AND QUICK RETURNS MADE. [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

1864.—SPRING TRADE. DAVISON & BARTLETT, [illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

Lallemand's Specific.

U. S. LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC. [illegible] Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST CO. PAYABLE AT THE CITY BANK OF OTTAWA. [illegible] L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. Southwest cor. Lake and Clark sts. CAPITAL, Paid in, - - - $500,000. [illegible]

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, 155 LAKE STREET.

Original and Subscribed Capital, - - $100,000.

JAS. B. BOWEN, President. AMOS T. HALL, Vice President. IRA HOLMES, Cashier.

SPENCER, VILA & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, [illegible] STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD [illegible] COLLECTIONS MADE [illegible]

MECHANICS' BANK, HARDIN.—The Stockholders of this Bank and their associates, having organized as The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, will, on MONDAY, NEXT, take the stand in the Marine Bank Building [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. HENRY W. PAGE, Vice President. C. F. W. JUNGE, Cashier. Chicago, May 12th, 1864.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," [illegible] E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the FIFTH National Bank of CHICAGO, in the county of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the FIFTH National Bank of CHICAGO, County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this FIFTEENTH day of MARCH, 1864.

No. 236. HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

Commission Merchants

AKIN, HURLBUT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water street, Chicago. Cash advances made on Grain, Flour and Provisions to be sold here, or in Buffalo, New York and Boston. ANIEL AKIN. J. R. HURLBUT. THOMAS AKIN.

GERMAIN, GIBBS & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. New York and Buffalo Consignments Solicited. IRA Y. GERMAIN. WILLIAM E. GIBBS.

TODD, WELLS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 16 & 18 Franklin street, Chicago. Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Hides, Seeds, Butter, Lumber, &c.

BUCK & ROBERTSON, WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MONTREAL, C. E. Refer to Messrs. A. W. Ogilvy & Co., Montreal; Mr. L. [illegible] Banker, Cape Vincent, N. Y.

HARMON & DURKEE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Commercial Brokers, 81 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. CHARLES L. HARMON. HARVEY DURKEE.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] Advances made on Grain, Flour and Provisions consigned to L. Roberts & Co., New York, and Stanard, Gilbert & Co., St. Louis.

GEORGE M. HOW (Late SHACKFORD & HOW) Commission Merchant OFFICE No. 1, 46 Lasalle Street, Chicago. [illegible]

Meeting of Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE JOLIET AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. Boston, April 19, 1864. The annual meeting of the stockholders in the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, for the choice of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Joliet, Illinois, on Thursday the 2d day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. J. W. BROOKS, President. ISAAC LIVERMORE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, April 29th, 1864. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on the State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the tenth day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and closed at 12 o'clock M. CHARLES W. DURANT, President. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Directors of the Lake Superior Forwarding Company having voted that an increase of the capital stock of $[illegible] be authorized, [illegible] J. G. WARGO, [illegible] J. R. YOUNG, Directors. Chicago, May 7, 1864.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Bond and Stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday the 2d day of June, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into a Co-Partnership for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission Business under the firm name of N. B. RAPPLEYE & CO. N. B. RAPPLEYE & CO. [illegible] Office and Warehouse, 12 Michigan avenue. [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned, having purchased the entire interest of [illegible] will continue the business of manufacturing and selling Stoves and Hollow Ware, as heretofore, under the firm name of TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD. [illegible] C. M. TIBBALS, DAVID SHIRK, WM. H. WHITEHEAD. Chicago, May 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—On and after May 1st, 1864, HENRY G. WELLS will be a member of our firm. The name and style of the new firm will be TODD, WELLS & CO. [illegible] JAMES TODD & CO.

Business Cards.

DE COMEAN & STERLING, 30 Broadway, New York, Importers and Dealers in SALTED SHEEP SKINS [illegible]

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO., RECEIVERS OF HIGHWINES. [illegible]

E. HASKIN, DEALER IN SALT WATER LIME —AND— STUCCO. Orders solicited and promptly filled at the lowest market rates. Office, 13 South Water street, Chicago.

Gold Companies.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.—The Trustees of the Briggs Gold Company have declared a dividend [illegible] WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer. No. 25 John street, New York.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING CO. Mines—Bobtail, Gregory, &c. Lodes, Gilpin County, Colorado.

Capital, 50,000 Shares, $100 each.

TRUSTEES: [illegible] President—F. E. JUDD. [illegible] Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON. [illegible] Office, No. 25 Cliff Street, New York.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Complete Details of Sherman's Movement up to Thursday Afternoon, May 12.

Strength of Rebel Army 60,000.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

TUNNEL HILL, GEORGIA, Thursday Afternoon, May 12, 1864. }

INTRODUCTORY.

Gen. Sherman's grand campaign has reached that point where great events may be looked for at any moment. It is two weeks to-day since he left Nashville, his army then stretching from Decatur to beyond Knoxville, occupying the same lines held during the winter. His arrival at Chattanooga gave every division of the army a mysterious impulse, and, at the moment that Thomas gathered his legions into hand for an active movement, the corps on the flanks showed signs of life, and, by rapid strides, converged toward the center of operations. Veteran regiments poured in from the North. Outlaying detachments were thrown together, and troops guarding important points were reduced to exact fighting weight. In less than ten days a tremendous concentration of troops has taken place, and to-day an immense army—a larger number of effective men than moved upon Corinth, after the battle of Shiloh—is in position within gunshot of the enemy. The preparations for decisive fighting have been weighty and conclusive. Not an ounce of baggage is carried by the trains. Tents have been discarded, and the ammunition and supply trains are the only ones which have not shrunk to a shadow of their former selves.

Johnston has been occupying a position of immense natural strength, covering Dalton and Atlanta, and presuming the latter place to be the objective point of the campaign, the first aggressive movement promises, and has been found to be, one of great difficulty—one which peculiarly requires delicacy of judgment, combined with vigor of execution. Sherman has the absolute confidence of his men; he is a thorough soldier, a subtle strategist and a fearless fighter. He will make the campaign a decisive one.

TUESDAY, MAY 3,

was principally passed in concentrating the 4th Army Corps, Maj.-Gen. Howard, which was stretched along the railroad, the left resting at Cleveland, and the right at Ooltawah, ten miles below.

Camps were broken at noon; and amidst the wildest enthusiasm of the troops at the prospect of the opening of the spring campaign, the line of march was taken with the object of centering at Catoosa Springs, three miles north east of Ringgold.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

Reveille at five in the morning, just as night is lifting her dark mantle from the earth, and the glimmer of morning is seen in the east. The soldier turns over, rubs his eyes open, crawls from under his blanket, is quickly upon his feet, blowing into life the smouldering embers—the remnant of the previous evening's fire. A few moments later, bright fires burn all around us, the coffee-pots are brought out, filled by canteens, and while the water is warming the fires are deserted for the creek near by, where the soldiers take their morning's ablutions. Red Clay is left in the rear, and a slow and tedious march is made, with roads blocked up by cavalry upon Catoosa Springs, which was reached about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A line of battle was at once formed, with the left (Newton's Division) resting near Burke's Mill, three miles east of the Springs, and the right (Wood's Division) joining Baird's Division of the 14th Corps, which had been thrown forward to Catoosa Platform, south of Hooker's Gap. Stanley's Division formed the center. Fortifications of a temporary kind were at once thrown up, heavy lines of pickets thrown out in front, while Gen. Ed. McCook's cavalry division guarded our left flank, and Gen. Kilpatrick's our right.

I must not neglect to mention that as we moved down from Red Clay to Catoosa Springs, a portion of Gen. McCook's division of cavalry took the lead and had a few slight skirmishes with the enemy, driving them from our front upon their reserve. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our loss was one man killed.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

May 5th and 6th, the army, or at least the 4th, 14th and 23d corps, which had arrived at advanced positions, remained in its position of Wednesday, awaiting the arrival of General Hooker's and General McPherson's corps, who marched around to our right, preparatory to a flank movement upon the enemy's left, for the purpose of turning it.

General Sherman arrived at the front today, and in company with other general officers, rode along the lines, minutely inspecting the country, and familiarizing himself with the position of his command. This morning, at an early hour, a small force advanced upon the enemy, who, in small force, held Bald Knob, a small hill about a mile south of Catoosa Platform, and drove them from it without the loss of a man on either side.

"FT. PILLOW, D——N YOU."

This morning Morgan's brigade of Davis' division were on picket, when a squad of rebels, mounted, came up within 300 yards of our pickets and called out, "will you exchange coffee for tobacco?" "Yes," was the reply. "Fort Pillow, d——n you," as the pickets leveled their guns and discharged a volley into them, wounding one man. The rebels not liking leaden coffee retreated, exclaiming, as they ran, "are you niggers or white men, to treat us that way?"

SATURDAY, MAY 7.

At five o'clock in the morning the 4th corps encamped in the hills about Catoosa Springs, moved east, Stanley taking the lead, followed by Generals Newton and Wood, arriving at Lee's House in the valley to the north-west of Rocky Face Ridge. Newton's division halted in line of battle. Stanley, with his invincible division, moved forward about a mile further, on the left of Tunnel Hill, and throwing out a heavy skirmish line, the right of which rested at the base of Tunnel Hill Ridge, where it joined Gen. Davis' skirmishers, under Colonel Dan. McCook, whose brigade was on the extreme left of the line of the 14th corps. The left rested on the base of Rocky Face Ridge. It was Gen. Howard's intention to throw Wood's division in on the right center to support General Stanley, but the enemy presented so weak a front that Stanley was able to accomplish all that was expected—the turning of the enemy's left flank by a movement along Tunnel Hill range to the hill immediately in front of the town.

At 10 o'clock the enemy, about three hundred strong, comprising artillery and dismounted cavalry, could be discerned on the ridge commanding the town. Whitaker's brigade of Stanley's division at once moved forward up the moderate slope of the range occupied by the enemy, and with a single line of skirmishers drove the enemy from the hill, assisted by the 5th Indiana Battery, Lieutenant Morrison, one section of which was located on a commanding hill about a mile north-west of the town.

While the 4th corps were thus engaged Johnson's and Davis' divisions moved up from Catoosa Platform, on the centre, and entered Tunnel Hill. Davis' division moved along the main wagon road running parallel with the railroad, and threw his line across the valley. Johnson came up on the right and entered the town by a narrow trail running down from the direction of Nickajack's Gap. Barnett's Illinois battery attached to Davis' division, opened their guns upon the enemy's position about nine and a brisk cannonading was kept up for two hours, until the enemy was flanked and took flight. The fire of the enemy's artillery was quite accurate, and the cavalry displayed remarkable abandon and contempt for our fire, only retiring when compelled to by overwhelming numbers.

On comparison of notes by brigade commanders, it was found that less than ten wounded was our total loss in the occupation of the town and the surrounding ridges.

Immediately on the retirement of the enemy, Stanley threw his column forward along the ridge overlooking the approach to Buzzard Roost, and joined his right to Palmer, at the wagon road leading to Dalton. At 1 p. m., a small brigade of rebel infantry approached within a mile of our advance, and formed in an open field, but a few well-directed shots from the 5th Indiana battery soon dispersed them, and they retired, leaving a small picket force.

Generals Sherman and Thomas were early in Tunnel Hill, and to-night have their headquarters within a mile of our advance line. Both Generals watched every movement of the enemy, and gave their orders with a coolness and confidence that proved them to be equal for any emergency that may arise. The brigades in Stanley's division of the 4th corps engaged, were commanded by Gens. Whittaker and Cruft, and Col. Gross, and those of the 14th corps, by Gen. Morgan, and Cols. McCook and Mitchell. The principal skirmishing was performed by McCook's brigade, which lost no men.

OUR LINE TO-NIGHT,

Is about one mile south of Tunnel Hill, and within three miles of the celebrated Buzzard Roost, near which the 14th corps had the spirited engagement on the 25th and 27th of February last. Our line extends from Rocky Face Ridge to (report says) the left of General Hooker, who has come up on the enemy's left flank. A large force of cavalry is under Gen. Kilpatrick, scouring the country on our extreme right.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. DAVIS.

To-day, while Barnett's Illinois Battery was playing upon the rebels, who responded vigorously, a shell struck the ground and exploded within three feet of Brig. Gen. Davis and Captain Barnett. The General had a narrow escape from death, but he remained in his position and looked on as coolly as though there was no enemy within a hundred miles.

SUNDAY, MAY 8.

At 8 a. m. the assembly was sounded in Gen. Johnson's division, and it immediately moved forward and formed line of battle about a mile in advance of its former position. Immediately after General Howard, who in the absence of General Thomas, had command of the 14th and 23d Corps, in addition to his own corps, ordered forward General Stanley's division on the centre to make a demonstration to develop the enemy's strength and position. Simultaneously with this order, General Newton was instructed to endeavor to throw a regiment or two up Rocky Face, and to move along it cautiously. General Harker was instructed by Newton to execute the order, and promptly selected the 125th Ohio, Colonel Opdycke, to perform the task. The response of Colonel Opdycke and his "Ohio Tigers" was prompt, fearless and steady. The veteran regiment climbed the steep sides, over and along, stopping for cover some rocky gorge, so occasionally perpendicular bluffs, where to miss a step was certain death. Arriving on the summit of the ridge, the regiment immediately encountered the skirmishers of the enemy, who, in small force extended across the ridge. The enemy was slowly driven from the ridge toward Dalton, retreating before the unerring fire of the brave regiment that confronted them. So many natural and artificial obstructions were encountered, that the regiment did not move more than half a mile per hour. Learning that the rebels were moving to our left against our forces in large numbers, General Harker was ordered to throw his whole brigade up the ridge to support the 125th. The order was obeyed with alacrity, and the enemy was driven about three miles when a deep gorge was encountered, which checked the advance for the rest of the day.

The regiments that played a conspicuous part in the capture of the hill, were the 113th Ohio and the 78th Illinois.

General Cruft held the right of Stanley's line, and when the forward movement was ordered, sent the 31st Indiana out as skirmishers. They moved rapidly and in excellent order across the open fields, the enemy retreating from behind their barricades at their approach, and seeking safety in flight.

Halting for a brief moment, and seeking protection behind the rebel barricade, the 31st again moved forward and the whole line simultaneously pressed forward, and at the close of the skirmishing, at sundown, occupied a position about one mile in the rear of the gaps in which Palmer fought the enemy so stubbornly on the 26th and 27th of February.

Brigadier Gen. Wood's skirmishers were engaged during the day on the left of Stanley, extending to the base of Rocky Face.

ASSAULT BY GEARY.

The day has not brought on a regular engagement, though it has witnessed the repulse of a gallant charge made by two brigades of Geary's division of Hooker's corps.

As I have already said, Schofield's corps is working east of the rebel positions, while Hooker's bears southwest of Dalton, and McPherson, with a large army, is aiming at Resaca, in the rear of the rebel works at Dalton. Geary's division is in front of Dug Gap, in John's Mountain, which is a precipitous elevation, four and a half miles southwest of Dalton, covered with forests, some undergrowth, and loose with tumbling bowlders.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon, Col. Bushbeck's and Col. Candy's brigades, the first consisting of the 119th, 134th, 154th New York, 27th, 73d, 109th Pennsylvania, and 33d New Jersey, and the latter of the 28th Pennsylvania, and 29th, 5th and 7th Ohio, were marshalled for assault. They advanced up the mountain with splendid spirit, meeting with little opposition until they toiled up the crest, where they received a withering and concentrated fire, which, in about twenty minutes, compelled them to fall back to a plateau on the mountain, not far from its base. The rebels were commanded by Gen. John H. Morgan, who is now leading a division of rebel infantry. Two of our batteries were at the base of the mountain, in a field, but they could not be sufficiently elevated to be effective. At the same time the rebels could not depress their guns to contest our advance up the hill-side. They were in heavy rifle-pits, and their concentrated fire was not to be borne by mortal man.

Our troops held their ground for about half an hour at the first assault. A second assault was made about 6 o'clock by the 33d New Jersey, 134th New York, and 127th Pennsylvania, led by Col. Mindel, of the former, the object being to flank the rebel right, on the crest. Like the first, it failed after a gallant fight.

Our troops withdrew about dark to their position occupied in the morning, and went into bivouac. The loss during both assaults will not exceed two hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

It must be remembered that large bodies of troops are working around the rebel left flank. Kilpatrick occupies our right with his cavalry. Stoneman is on the left. The failure of one or two storming parties is expected before Johnston can be expelled. His attention will soon be called to other localities than Dalton.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S COLUMN.

General Schofield, with his corps, to-day reached Newton's left, and this afternoon moved up Crow Valley, to the left of Rocky Face Ridge. He will possibly strike the enemy on his right flank, simultaneously with an attack on his left by a column now moving forward for that purpose. Should these flank movements succeed, Johnson must of necessity vacate his almost impregnable position, and move back on Atlanta or Rome, or fight us this side at Resaca, in a less strong position. I shall not attempt to speculate upon the probable work of to-morrow, but record the movements as they occur.

MAJ. GEN. HOWARD BORED.

The rebel sharpshooters seem to be the possessors of excellent guns, which are completely under their control. To-day General Howard rode out to meet General Stanley, and in conversation, about a mile from the front, received a bullet through his coat. The same ball passed through the hat of Capt. Kniffin, commissary of Stanley's division.

MONDAY, MAY 9.

At six o'clock Davis' division opened the ball on the right by throwing forward his whole line toward the base of Rocky Face creek into the gaps, where the engagement took place in February last. Much difficulty was experienced in crossing the creek, which the rebels had inundated since our last visit to Buzzard Roost; yet the difficulty was overcome by wading the stream, and an attack was at once made up the knolls and hills on the left of the railroad, which were gallantly carried by our skirmishers, the 113th Ohio, Lieut. Colonel Warner, occupying the hill on the immediate left of the railroad, while Morgan's brigade which occupied the center, carried the hill to the left, or immediately to the right of Rocky Face Ridge. Morgan's brigade was immediately thrown round on the left of the hill, carried by it, and pushed rapidly forward through a gap separating it from Rocky Face. In his attack the fire was quite brisk, and his loss in wounded was about thirty.

At six in the morning brisk skirmish fire was heard on Rocky Face, near the position held by Newton's division, the balance of which was thrown up at an early hour. Musketry and artillery firing from Newton was kept up for half an hour, when a wild cheer was heard, and it was supposed that Newton had carried the fortified gorge which impeded Harker's advance yesterday. This, however, proved unfounded, for to-night his line is but a few hundred yards in advance of where it was last night. During the afternoon Wood's and Stanley's divisions of the 4th Corps made an assault upon the base of Rocky Face from the valley, with the view of making a demonstration in favor of Newton. Very heavy skirmishing ensued, in which the line took part for a few moments, but so rugged was the slope that the jutting rocks and steep gorges rendered an assault and capture of the ridge impossible. In the operations of the day Wood lost about seventy men wounded and six killed.

At eleven o'clock, and previous to the assault by Wood and Stanley, the enemy opened upon Johnson's division from a mountain howitzer, planted on the summit of a commanding hill, which forms a link in the chain of hills known as the Chattanooga Mountains. Johnson promptly ordered one section of Houghtelling's Illinois battery into position, and shelled the rebel battery, the third shot taking effect in the howitzer, and silencing it until in the afternoon, when Wood and Stanley made their demonstration, and called out a vigorous artillery and musketry fire along the whole line.

At four o'clock, Gen. Howard ordered the divisions of Stanley and Wood forward into the gaps facing the enemy's breastworks and fortifications to the right of Dalton. The movement had the desired effect, compelling the enemy to open his artillery and expose the position of his batteries. From five until after dark a heavy fire was kept up, and when it ceased Stanley was far in advance of Davis' position of the morning and extended his line some distance up the slope of Rocky Face, supported by Gen. Wood's division. With the exception of Davis' division the 14th Corps was not engaged.

Gen. Schofield, with his corps, succeeded about one o'clock in getting up and confronting the enemy's fortifications on the left of Dalton. Brisk firing was heard in the direction of his position, and I learn to-night that he holds, like the center and right wings of the army, every foot gained during the day.

PROGRESS OF THE FLANK MOVEMENT.

A dispatch was received at noon from General McPherson, who had occupied Snake Gap near Resaca, in Chattanooga mountains, with his force, on Sunday night, which was within six miles of Resaca at that time. The General is directly on the enemy's flank and it is very strange that he was permitted to occupy so vital a defile without great opposition. His present position is about thirty miles in the rear of Dalton, and in all probability the enemy, in finding his flanks and rear exposed, will fall back from the gap in front of Dalton, and give McPherson battle, or retreat hastily without offering fight.

THE LOSS ON ROCKY FACE.

The loss of Newton's division (chiefly in Harker's brigade,) on Rocky Face Ridge, was, up to last evening, one field and one line officer and fifteen men killed, and three line officers and thirty men wounded.

OUR CASUALTIES,

I have just learned, include Col. McIlvane of the 64th Ohio, and Lieutenant Ehler, same regiment, killed; Col. Buckner, 79th Illinois, wounded in the body; the gallant Major Boyd, 84th Indiana, shot through both thighs; Captain Chamberlin and Lieutenant Hall, 64th Ohio, slightly, and Lieutenant Col. Ballett, 3d Kentucky, slightly. The 64th was in the hottest of the desperate conflict for the possession of Rocky Face Ridge, and led by the dauntless McIlvaine, it won the encomiums of all who witnessed its daring and intrepidity.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

The weather to-day was exceedingly unpropitious for active operations. Heavy showers of rain fell during the entire day, with short intermissions. But, notwithstanding this, the eagerness of our troops to advance was unabated, I might say increased, for at an early hour the news of Gen. Grant's splendid victory over Lee spread from camp to camp, and along the whole line the shout of joy was carried until the valley rang with loud huzzas, to which frowning Rocky Face, that sternly gazed down upon us, gave back its echo. Never was more joy and enthusiasm manifested by an army, who momentarily expected to be led against the enemy's frowning fortifications and bristling guns, around which, with the aid of a glass, their cannoneers could be easily discerned.

Had the command been given to assault the works at that moment, when the spirits of the whole army were elated, no one can doubt the result. We would have had a repetition of Mission Ridge upon a larger scale, with, I fear, however, a very heavy loss. Generals Sherman and Thomas are slow to sacrifice life by direct assault, when the same results can be worked out by strategy.

THE BALL OPENED.

At half-past seven, in the midst of a heavy rain shower, brisk skirmish fire was heard on Rocky Face, between Hooker's advance and the enemy. It lasted only fifteen minutes, when a lull of an hour followed.

AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

At half-past eight Davis' artillery awoke the enemy from their meditations upon Lee's discomfiture by vigorous shelling which drew forth no response for some time. Late in the afternoon a few guns opened from a point on Rocky Face, when Bridge's Illinois battery was moved into position, and opened upon the battery on the ridge. The third shot was effective, and was placed among the rebel guns, which were silenced for an hour.

At 1 o'clock it again opened upon Stanley's line of battle, exposed in the fields in the valleys. The 5th Indiana Battery took position, and, in conjunction with Bridge's, promptly silenced the fire from Rocky Face. For some time all was quiet; the rain poured down in torrents, as though Heaven had opened its flood-gates to deluge the earth. For half an hour together not a sound was heard, except the occasional witticism from a mirth-provoking soldier, and the report of his companions, interrupted by an occasional report of a rifle or cannon. Thus the skirmishing waged all day, and night found us still in our former position, with our front well protected by hastily constructed fortifications.

Battery C, 1st Ohio artillery, and Houghtelling's battery, of the 14th corps, were ordered into an advanced position, early in the morning, by Gen. Thomas, who personally went out under a brisk sharpshooters' fire, and pointed out the position to be taken, and the point upon which to direct their fire. These batteries did excellent work, and spread terror into the enemy's lines, the men comprising which could be distinctly seen at each discharge of our guns, running in all directions.

INDICATIONS OF REBEL RETREAT.

The very faint responses to our fire to-day is unaccountable. Some are of the opinion that the enemy is retiring a large portion of his force to confront and drive back McPherson. Others believe that the quiet was owing to the dispirited condition of the army over news from the Rapidan and Richmond. That the enemy cannot spare many troops from the front is evident, inasmuch as they have but two corps in our front.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S MOVEMENTS.

The 23d corps, which had been developing the enemy on the left of Rocky Face, this morning met the enemy in very heavy force, and retired to his position of yesterday, about one mile in the rear, where he held the enemy in check.

GENERAL ED. M'COOK'S CAVALRY—REPULSE OF ONE OF OUR BRIGADES.

Yesterday a brigade of McCook's cavalry division, which has been making demonstrations for some days on Schofield's left, engaged two rebel brigades of infantry. The charge was led by Colonel La Grange, of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, who, every body agrees, is one of the bravest of the brave brigade commanders of cavalry. After frequent assaults upon the wall of rebel infantry, our cavalry was repulsed, Colonel La Grange captured, after two horses were shot under him, and a large portion of the command wounded or captured, including Captain Starr, of the 2d Indiana, who escaped from his captors, and came in.

THE POSITION ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11—A REVIEW.

Wednesday broke damp and chilly, but the rain cleared off before it had deluged the roads sufficiently to retard operations. The army was now in position—that is, in its first position. It coiled round the Chattanooga or Buzzard Roost mountains like a huge snake, and was pushed so close to the enemy's intrenchments that a few yards, more or less, became a matter of infinite importance to life and limb.

No movement is visible anywhere this afternoon. The smoke drifts up lazily and the skirmishers chaff at each other at their grim, favorite occupation. The verdant, but treacherous ridges of Buzzard Roost, are dim and gloomy through the cold and clouded atmosphere, and in the shady forests confronting us are long lines of shivering blue coats resolutely, nay, indifferently waiting for orders. I can not but name a wish that God grant that the order for assault may not be given. My heart beats faster at the bare thought of standing near and gazing on it, convinced as I am, that all the armies ever marshaled could not successfully storm the position, if occupied by 30,000 determined men.

SHERMAN'S WHOLE ARMY MOVES TO FLANK JOHNSTON.

No movement, up to dark, had been made by the troops. The camp-fires shone brightly—nothing in the enemy's range of vision had been moved. The night was dark, and by the time it had fairly overspread nature, a sudden, stealthy life was infused into the hitherto recumbent troops. Hooker moves his corps to the right, and being near at hand, reports before daylight to McPherson. Schofield comes drifting in the same direction from his fruitless position east of Rocky Face. Other corps follow; perhaps, when daylight comes, the enemy will discover that he has permission, if he chooses, to mass on the division or two in his front, which being done, and their lines broken, he may pass through to Chattanooga—all this if he pleases. But there is an ominous drift toward Resaca. The price of his looking at Chattanooga would be Atlanta and liberty. Sherman, at last, has indicated the point where he intends to 'thrust, and if Dalton is not in our possession by the day after to-morrow morning, there are no warnings in history for rebel generalship.

THE STRENGTH OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY

is estimated by the best judges with whom I have conversed to be about fifty thousand, exclusive of Georgia militia, of whom probably 15,000 are bearing arms, and distributed at Rome and Resaca. Their journals estimate the strength of our army at 60,000. They will be astonished after they annihilate that number of Sherman's Yankees to find their work signally incomplete.

GEN. SHERMAN

has been constantly in the saddle, and has displayed himself in front of Buzzard Roost, directing operations, at points where the rebels could hardly fail to identify him. In company with Gen. Thomas he has just moved to the right—the current that way being strong enough to carry along the heads of the army.

KILPATRICK CUTS THE RAILROAD IN THE ENEMY'S REAR.

One of McPherson's couriers has just dropped the intelligence that Kilpatrick, under orders from McPherson, cut the enemy's rear last night, a few miles south of Resaca. We are evidently moving to cut off their supplies, and so compel them to come out and attack us or beat a precipitate retreat. The army will be closed up to-night, and to-morrow will make history. If Johnston retreats he must not be long in doing it; and with the railroad in his rear severed, he must probably loose or destroy some of his heavy munitions.

PERILS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Gen. Sherman is pointedly hostile to correspondents, and the pursuit of their avocation at this time is under severe, and to the anxious relatives and friends of his brave army, almost cruel restrictions. The General, perhaps, has adequate reason for his course; but as the news of all engagements must drift to the rear sooner or later, it seems plausible that a trustworthy correspondent can send it with less injury to the service than when borne by demoralized stragglers, or by wounded men, whose observations can hardly go beyond their brigade. Mr. Benjamin F. Taylor, whose contributions to the press from this army will fill some of the most delightful pages of its history, has gone North under the ban of the commanding General, for saying in one of his letters, "our lines now extend from Nashville to Huntsville." It is reported that Gen. Sherman, upon reading this item, wrote an order to his Provost Marshal General, directing the immediate arrest of a spy, one Benjamin F. Taylor, his trial by drum-head court-martial and execution. This order resulted in the withdrawal of Mr. Taylor, and the abrupt termination of his delicious series of letters.

OUR LOSSES

to date, foot up about 800. The wounded have all been removed to Chattanooga, and are well cared for. We have lost a few prisoners and captured about 20.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Co-operative Naval Movements—Official Report of Admiral Porter.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP CRICKET, Off Alexandria, La., Thursday, April 28, 1864. }

SIR: I had the honor to inform you, in my communication No. 100, of the sinking of the Eastport while proceeding down to Alexandria, caused by the explosion of a torpedo under her bottom, and near her bow. On hearing this bad news, I proceeded at once to the vessel, and found her sunk to the gun-deck, the water over it on one side.

I saw that no time was to be lost, and went to Alexandria, in hopes of finding one of our steam pump-boats, then due. Lieut. Commander Phelps had already sent a tug down for the same purpose, and as I passed over the Falls the pump-boat hove in sight and proceeded up. An hour after, the other boat came up, and I sent her up also, being confident that the Eastport would now be raised.

I had ordered all her guns taken out and all her ammunition transferred to other vessels, which was done by the time I reached her again, forty-eight hours after the pump-boats went up.

I was detained a day in Alexandria, making a different disposition of the vessels in the Mississippi, owing to the report of the capture of Fort Pillow by the rebels. I sent some of the heavy iron-clads up there with orders to remain, and also changed the destination of various vessels in the different rivers.

When I returned to the Eastport I found her in a fair way of being afloat, though all the heavy steam pumps together did not do more than slightly decrease the water. The leak had to be stopped by bulkheading. Lieut. Commander Phelps went to work vigorously to endeavor to save his vessel, and he was seconded by his officers and crew. I don't think I ever witnessed harder work than was performed by the officers and crew of the Eastport, and it seemed to be the determination of all on board that she should not fall into the hands of the enemy if it could be helped.

I felt confident that the Eastport would be saved, if time permitted, but I had a faint idea that our army was about to fall back on Alexandria, when it would become necessary to destroy the Eastport, or perhaps lose some other vessels.

On my arrival at Grand Ecore, I found that preparations were making to move the army in the direction of Alexandria, and I ordered the large vessels at once below the bars, with orders to proceed slowly to Alexandria, keeping with me the lighter draft vessels to cover the land force, and give protection to the transports.

The day after my return to Grand Ecore orders were issued for this army to move to Alexandria. The Eastport was not yet afloat, and I thought our chances of getting her very small, unless we were certain of having no enemy to annoy us after the army left. On the 20th of April I went down to the Eastport again, and after informing her commander how matters stood, we concluded that it was necessary to run some risks if we wished to save the vessel. She was now slightly resting on the bottom on one side, and steam had been raised on her.

On the 21st she started, in tow of the pump-boat Champion No. 5, and with the pump of the Champion No. 3 transferred to the Eastport and connected with her boilers. This arrangement, with the addition of one or two syphon pumps, kept the water out of the fire-room and confined it to the bow.

I waited at a point eight miles below Grand Ecore, and sent up a gunboat to convey down all the transports that were left up—this vessel bringing up the rear, towing a flat on which were all the Eastport's guns.

On the first day the Eastport made twenty miles down the river, but at six o'clock in the evening she grounded from not being in the channel, and the first of our difficulties commenced in getting her over the bars and other obstructions which abound in this river.

It would be impossible to give an adequate idea of the difficulties of the navigation from the 21st of April up to the 26th, the time when it was no longer considered possible to get the Eastport over the sand-bars and logs, both increasing, unless time was allowed to remove them, and the enemy were kept from annoying us while we were at work.

The Lieutenant-Commander, commanding the Eastport, S. L. Phelps, had done all that man could do to save his vessel, and felt it to be a matter of pride to get her to Alexandria.

She had grounded eight times badly, and each time under circumstances where it was very doubtful if she would come off; but the commander's confidence never deserted him, and I could not help but admire his coolness and faith in getting his vessel to Alexandria, when I knew there were places to pass below with much less water on them.

I determined that I would never leave this vessel to her fate as long as the commander felt a hope of getting her down.

He worked with almost superhuman efforts to accomplish the object in view, sleeping apparently neither night nor day. Everybody worked, and went through privations of all kinds, and I must say that, mentally, I never went through so much anxiety in my life.

On the sixth day of this labor of hauling the Eastport over the bars, and after congratulating ourselves that we had passed every impediment, orders were given to fill up with fence rails for fuel, and we started down stream, with the expectation of making at least thirty miles that day. The vessel had already been brought sixty miles on her way and sixty more would bring her within our lines.

The army, though, were sixty miles ahead of us, and the report was that the rebels were following in their rear, also opposing them in front, and we might naturally expect when the army arrived safely in Alexandria, that the whole power of the enemy would be directed to cutting off my small force of three light-drafts, and the Eastport without any guns. Indeed, we had already received notice that such were their intentions.

On April 26th I made a trial to pass down stream, and had scarcely started before the Eastport was hard aground, and this time in a position when even the Commander's hopes of relieving her failed. The difficulty here was a want of water, and the bed of the river was filled with logs over which it would be impossible to get the vessel unless we had the time.

We tried to lighten her by removing her iron plating, but this we found to be labor beyond our power; the plates could not be removed in a short time, and that plan was abandoned at once.

I had determined to remain by the Eastport until she was safe within our lines, or be blown up, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

On two occasions I had given the commander preparatory instructions relative to her destruction, thinking her time had come, but, still hopeful and persistent, he stuck to the work, and deserved to have met with greater success.

Every effort was made to get the Eastport off from what proved to be her final resting place.

The gunboat Fort Hindman (whose commander has worked to save the Eastport with a zeal I never saw surpassed) succeeded with his steam capstan in moving her bow, but only enough to get into a worse position right across the channel, with a bed of logs under her, and from that place it seemed that no human power could move her. The commander having admitted there seemed to be no hope of getting her off, unless we had time, and our rear protected, I gave the order to destroy her.

One ton of powder was placed in her in various positions, she was filled with such combustibles as we could procure, and at 1 p. m., April 26, the Eastport was blown up, —Lieut.-Commander Phelps applying the match, and being the last one to leave the vessel. He had barely time to reach the boat when the Eastport blew up, covering the boat with fragments of wood. Seven different explosions followed, and then the flames burst forth in every direction.

The vessel was completely destroyed—as perfect a wreck as ever was made by powder. She remains a troublesome obstruction to block up the channel for some time to come. All stores, &c., were removed, and such parts of the machinery as could be made available by the rebels.

There was nothing but the iron plate left behind, which finally fell inside the hull. Some fell outboard, as the fire burnt away the wood to which they were attached, and will soon disappear under the sands.

I would have brought away every piece of iron had I not been warned that I had overstayed my time.

Gangs of guerillas began to hover on the left bank of the river, and just previous to blowing up the Eastport we were attacked by a heavy force on the right bank.

The vessel was lying tied to the bank, and I was backing out from the Eastport, on the Hindman, to give the former a chance to blow up without injury to any one. The rebels selected this moment to make their attack, and, rising suddenly from the bank, opened on our little squadron with 1,200 muskets, and then made a rush to board the Cricket.

The enemy, however, were properly met and repulsed, and the Cricket, dropping out from the bank, opened on them with grape and canister, and with a heavy cross fire from the two other vessels, the rebels were routed in five minutes. After this we blew the Eastport up, and proceeded down the river.

We were not molested until we had gone about twenty miles, at a point above Cane River. When rounding the point, the vessels in close order and ready for action, we described a party of the enemy, with artillery, on the right bank; and we immediately opened fire with our bow guns. The enemy immediately returned it with a large number of guns, eighteen in all, every one of which struck this vessel.

The Captain (Acting Master H. H. Gaveling) gave orders to stop the engines for the purpose of fighting the battery and covering the boats astern. I corrected this mistake, and put headway on the vessel again, but not soon enough to avoid the pelting shower of shot and shell which the enemy poured into us, every shot going through and through us, clearing all on decks in a moment.

Finding the guns not firing rapidly, I stepped on the gun deck to see what was the matter. As I stepped down, the after gun was struck with a shell and disabled, and every man at the gun killed and wounded. At the same moment the crew from the forward gun was swept away by a shell exploding, and the men were wounded in the fire-room, leaving only one man to fire up.

I made up a gun's crew from the contrabands, who fought the gun to the last moment. Finding that the engine did not move, I went into the engine-room and found the chief engineer killed, whose place was soon supplied by an assistant. I then went to the pilot-house, and found that a shot had gone through it and wounded one of the pilots. I took charge of the vessel, and as the battery was a very heavy one, I determined to pass it, which was done under the heaviest fire I ever witnessed.

I attempted to turn her head up stream to attack with our two bow guns, the only guns left, but as this was impracticable, I let her drift down around the point and shelled the enemy's batteries in the rear. This disturbed them for a moment, and enabled the light-draft Juliet and pump-boat Champion, lashed together, to escape from under the bank where they had drifted.

The Juliet had her steam pipe cut, and became disabled, having drifted clear from under the guns of the enemy and close into the bank, where the guns could be depressed to reach them, and from whence the Champion towed her in safety, when the Hindman opened her batteries, and this vessel was firing into the rear of the enemy's batteries.

Seeing that the Hindman did not pass the batteries, the Juliet disabled, and that one of the pump-boats had her boiler exploded by a shot, I ran down to a point three or four miles below, where I had ordered two ironclads to be ready to meet me in case of necessity.

Unfortunately, I ran on shore a short time passing the battery, and remained there three hours. Took fire in the meantime from the explosion of some cartridges, the box containing which had been struck by the enemy's shot. It was after dark when I reached the appointed place, where I found the Osage lying opposite a field battery of the enemy, which they had been shelling throughout the day.

The Lexington had been hard at work at them, and had been hulled fifteen times, with only one man killed. The firing above had ceased, and as the channel was very intricate, I could not send her up to the assistance of the vessels without danger of her getting aground. I knew that they were all above the batteries, and was in hopes that the Hindman had silenced them.

Lieut-Commander Phelps had two vessels in charge—the Juliet and Champion—which he wished to get through safely. He kept them out of range until he could partially repair the Juliet, and then starting, under a heavy fire, he made a push by. Unfortunately the pump-boat was disabled, and set fire to, and burnt up. The Hindman had her wheel-ropes cut away, and drifted past, turning round and round, and getting well cut up in going by.

The Juliet was cut to pieces in hull and machinery, and had fifteen in killed and wounded. Four miles below they met the Neosho going up, too late to cover them. Had she arrived in time she could likely have cleaned out the batteries—at least diverted the fire of them until the passage of the boats.

I inclose the report of Lieut-Commanding Phelps from the time of his first misfortune until his arrival at this place, where I now am with all the fleet, having lost none of the gunboats, but very much surprised that I have one left, considering the difficulties encountered. When the vessels had followed our army to the point where they could effect no more, the attention was turned to the little squadron I had escorting the Eastport.

Every man and gun were brought to the river, and we had to contend against such odds that it seemed impossible to escape destruction or very severe handling. No vessels were ever better fought, and none of this class (mere thread paper vessels) were ever under so hot a fire.

In five minutes the Cricket was struck thirty-eight times with solid shot and shell, with a loss of twenty-three killed and wounded—half her crew. The Juliet about the same, with fifteen killed and wounded. The Hindman lost three killed and four or five wounded.

I may have lacked judgment in not blowing the Eastport up sooner, when I found we were a secondary consideration to the army, but as I had said behind myself to see the last transport through safely, I could not do less with one of my own vessels.

I was unable to keep up communication with the army, as the means of communication were with them, and they marched along faster than I calculated, (forty miles in one day, when I supposed they would only go twenty,) I was nearer in their rear than I should have been.

This arose from my desire to save the Eastport, and having that some signal distress on the part of the army, (which I felt confident was able to whip all the rebels in that part of the country,) would dispose of the enemy altogether.

From the beginning of this expedition up to the present time, the officers and men of this squadron have worked with superhuman zeal, and overcome difficulties which seemed insurmountable. The success of the expedition depended entirely on the success of the navy in getting the transports safely to an appointed place, Springfield Landing, which would have put us in communication with the army, and them in possession of all their materials of war.

This we accomplished, and when the army returned, unexpectedly, we fought our way back again, without loss of any kind (excepting men,) inflicting a loss of five hundred men on the enemy, killed their best general (Green) and a number of his officers.

On our way down to Alexandria, obstacles were overcome sufficient to appal the stoutest heart. Guns had to be taken out of vessels and then jumped over sand bars and logs, and the squadron arrived here in time to prevent any attack on our reserve stores.

The difficulty about water is a most unusual one, and we must certainly have a rise of the few last we want before the end of the season. All the rivers are booming at this time, and it should be so here. I am no more responsible for the failure of water here than I would be if the Mississippi went dry at this season—a thing that never happened yet.

I came up here with the river on the rise, and water enough for our largest vessels; and even on my way up to Shreveport from Grand Ecore, the water rose, while it commenced falling where I left the largest gunboats. Falling or not, I could not go back while in charge of the transports and the material on which an army of 30,000 men depended. Nothing would justify me in doing so. * * * * * * *

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, DAVID PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Bonds.

U. S.
10-40 BONDS

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupons and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period NOT LESS THAN TEN NOR MORE THAN FORTY YEARS from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50,) One Hundred Dollars ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars ($500,) One Thousand Dollars ($1,000,) Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000,) and Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000;) and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50,) One Hundred Dollars ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars ($500,) and One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by the First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, Second National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, Third National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application and afford every facility to subscribers.

Educational.

ELOCUTION.—Mr. E. C. Ryder, late of New York, Professor of Elocution and the Art of Composition, having been requested by some of the first citizens of Chicago, has opened classes for instruction in the above branches. [illegible] RYDER, 127 Dearborn street. [illegible]

THE SUMMER TERM OF RACINE COLLEGE will open June 13th, to continue until October 15th. [illegible] REV. JAS. DEKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, Racine, Wis.

BAGS, BAGGING, &c. CALEF & BREWER, No. 72 Pearl street, New York, offer for sale [illegible]

100 BBLS. NO. 1 BENZOLE, 100 Bbls. LINSEED OIL. 10 Tons WHITE LEAD. For sale by VAN BUREN & CO. [illegible]

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—[illegible]

DYEING.—Ladies and gentlemen [illegible]

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors, will be held [illegible] WEDNESDAY, June 1st, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible] Sec'y.

NOTICE.—The Chicago Union Lime Works have removed their LIME DEPOT to Nos. 1 and 2 in Wigwam Building, on Lake Street, [illegible] OUR CHICAGO QUICK LIME [illegible] P. O. Box 633.

To Contractors

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 23d of May, 1864, for the delivery at the following arsenals, Cavalry Accoutrements, United States Army pattern, [illegible]

[illegible]

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, December 8, 1863. }

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned, for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of Corn or Oats and 50 tons of Hay or Straw, or upwards.

Bidders must state at which of the above named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

[illegible]

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

[illegible]

GUARANTY.

[illegible]

D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier General and Quartermaster.

Miscellaneous.

NEW GOODS!
American and Geneva
WATCHES!!

Of all the most noted makers in the world. Also, a great variety of

Fine Watch Movements,

Cased up by ourselves and sold much less than the Foreign Cased Watches, upon which the high rates of exchange are paid.

Beautiful Silver and Silver Plated Goods,

MANTLE CLOCKS, etc., to which the attention of housekeepers is called.

Diamonds, Jewelry, Opera Glasses, Gold Pens, etc.,

Of the latest style and of the best quality.

GILES, BRO. & CO., 142 Lake St.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN LANDS FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

Will be sold by Auction, on THURSDAY, THE 2D OF JUNE NEXT, In the city of Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin, [illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by everybody. [illegible]

THE SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE,

[illegible] WILLIAM READ & SON, 13 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston, Mass., Agents for the Manufacturers.

HOME SONGS OF THE WAR.

[illegible] OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. [illegible] NEW YORK THROUGH LINE. [illegible]

Hoofland's German Bitters.

DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM Disorders of the Liver, AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS ARE CURED BY HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

THESE BITTERS HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES—HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION—HAVE MORE TESTIMONY—HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM,

Than any other Article in the Market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and Disease arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs;

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER!

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, Contains no Rum or Whisky, AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS, BUT IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

Read Who Says So:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia. [illegible]

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia. [illegible] J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church. [illegible] J. H. KENNARD, Eighth below Coates street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn. [illegible] WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia. [illegible] J. H. TURNER, 726 N. Nineteenth street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Church. New Rochelle, N. Y. [illegible] J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church. [illegible] T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa. [illegible] J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1.00 per Bottle—Half Doz. $5.00.

Small Size, 75 " —Half Doz. 4.00.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the Wrapper of each bottle.

[illegible]

Principal Office and Manufactory, NO. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO., Proprietors.

For SALE by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States, and by

LORD & SMITH,

23 Lake St., Chicago, Ill., General Western Wholesale Agents.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864.

THE CITY.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—The Mayor and Common Council of the city of Galena were in the city yesterday, inspecting the [illegible].

PERSONAL.—Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, Congressman elect from Peoria, passed through the city yesterday on his way to the scene of his official duties in Washington.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week will be one of the most interesting numbers ever issued. It will contain complete and accurate accounts of the GREAT BATTLES in Virginia and Georgia, bringing them down to the latest hour.

COLORED REGIMENT.—Lewis Isbell, recruiting agent for the 29th regiment colored volunteers, Col. John A. Bross, sent on yesterday a squad of men to join this crack corps. [illegible]

PERSONAL.—Captain P. P. Wood, company A, Chicago Light Artillery, is returning home from the front at Resaca, by order of the commanding officer, to recruit his health. Captain Wood is almost a skeleton. His numerous friends will rejoice to see him once more among them.

SUICIDE.—Last evening, about five o'clock, a colored woman, named Nelly Moody, residing on the corner of Wells and Quincy streets, in a frame cottage, where some time ago a colored man was found dead, as reported in the TRIBUNE, committed suicide by taking laudanum. No cause is known to account for this rash act. An inquest will probably be held to-day upon the body.

STREET NUMBERS.—The residents on Indiana avenue are reminded that the City Directories are now in course of preparation, and that if they wish their residences to be correctly recorded, they had better see to it at once, that the numbers furnished to the compilers correspond with the alterations that have been recently made in their district.

ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on Monday evening which might have been attended with serious consequences. Rev. Dr. Colver was riding along Madison street, when his horse took fright and ran, not stopping in its career until near the corner of Union street, when it fell against the sidewalk into the gutter. Fortunately the reverend gentleman [illegible] neither [illegible] more than a trifle damaged.

ENROLLMENT.—The new enrollment of those liable to military service in this State, was commenced yesterday, in Cook county, by Provost Marshal James and his assistants. Those who have attained the required age since the first enrollment, will be added, as well as those who have become otherwise liable; those who, from loss, change of age, enlistment, or other causes, have become exempt, will have their names erased from the lists.

PRISONERS FOR THE NAVY.—Captain Marty, commanding the United States Naval Rendezvous in this city, received a telegram yesterday from the Navy Department, authorizing him to ship prisoners of war in the navy and send them to seaports. In obedience to the order, Captain Marty left last evening for Rock Island. He has already shipped more than eight hundred of these men on their taking the oath of allegiance, and they have, most of them, proved excellent men on board ships.

MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.—A reference to our advertising columns will show the public that a new insurance organization, under the title of "The Mutual Security Insurance Company," has just been inaugurated in this city, and is ready for business. The list of officers embraces some of the very best and ablest citizens, and we are sure we run no risk in commending the new institution to the favorable consideration and hearty support of all who may wish to secure themselves against loss by fire. The office of the new company is located in the Marine Bank Building.

WHAT CAN BE DONE.—An agent writes the publishers of "Thayer's 'Youth's History of the Rebellion,'" that he has sold "in the limits of his village," (a small town in New York) fifty copies of the book, "though the place had been already thoroughly canvassed for five other histories of rebellion." The same thing can be done proportionally, in every town in the country, by proper effort. The publishers, Walker, Wise & Co., Boston, send sample copies free by mail, on receipt of $1.25.

THE BOUNTY SUBSCRIPTION.—Again we call upon subscribers to the Bounty Fund for promoting the enlistment of the one hundred days' volunteers to lose no time in paying over their moneys to the treasurer, Col. Beatty. The men must be sent forward at once, and in order to complete the organization it is necessary there should be no lack of an immediate command of the promised funds, which if promptly paid up will go far towards securing the desired object. Pay up at once, for owing to the extraordinary emergency of the case, there is no time to collect.

THE HERTEL BANK CASE.—Another phase of this swindling case appeared yesterday at the office of Justice De Wolf. Frederick Hertel, the captured absconding partner, was charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, and also that when believing the money he turned it to his own use, with intent to steal, upon the complaint of Augustus Beck, of the firm of Beck & Wirth, wholesale tobacconists, No. 25 South Water street. The amount deposited by the firm in Hertel's bank was over $2,000. [illegible]

LARCENY.—Yesterday afternoon, Margaret McCosky, an elderly female, was charged before Justice Hoisington with the larceny of a shawl some weeks ago from Ellen Sheehan. [illegible]

CAPTAIN M. L. PERKINS.—We find the following in the Memphis Bulletin: [illegible]

THE NOYES MURDER CASE.—The copy of the order of the Supreme Court granting a new trial in the Noyes murder case, was on Monday received by Joseph Knox, States Attorney. [illegible]

The first trial took place before the late lamented Judge Manierre, in December, 1862, and occupied the entire attention of the Court from the 18th to the 31st of that month inclusive.

COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.—John Jones, Thos. L. Carolin, William H. Powers and Joseph Davis were yesterday brought before United Commissioner Hoyne, charged with passing counterfeit $20 legal tender United States notes. [illegible]

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.—On Monday night, Michael Burr, a Bridgeportsian was charged before Justice Diehl with threatening and assaulting a neighbor and fellow-workman named Nicholas Bittner. [illegible]

NO QUORUM.—The Police Board did not meet yesterday. [illegible]

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The annual catalogue of the Northwestern University at Evanston is just published. [illegible]

A SCENE OF WAR.—Yesterday afternoon a party of soldiers [illegible]

HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

Tenth Annual Meeting—Members Present—Reports of Committees—Catarrhal Affections—Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

The Tenth Annual meeting of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association is now in progress. Yesterday was the first day of the session. At 10 o'clock the members assembled in the Lecture room of the College, No. 169 Clark street. The following members were present, besides several gentlemen not members of the Society: [illegible]

The Association was called to order by the President, D. S. Smith, M. D., of this city.

Prayer was offered by Dr. L. C. Belding.

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible]

EVENING SESSION.

[illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

Continuation of the Report of the Proceedings from Yesterday's Issue—The Copperheads Foiled.

As we went to press at three o'clock on Tuesday morning, the Council was still engaged in killing off the Copperheads. The snakes died hard, but the Union men were finally successful, as the following record will show. We continue our account from the point where we left off on Tuesday morning. Ald. Bond's motion for the previous question had been carried by ayes 15, noes 7. Ald. Walsh had moved to reconsider.

[illegible]

THE LAST COUNCIL MEETING.

Disgraceful Conduct of the Copperheads—Their own Mayor Ashamed of Them—His Unworthy Substitute—The Law on a Tie Vote.

The conduct of the Copperhead members of the Council at the last meeting was disorganizing and disgraceful in the extreme. They exhibited a disrespect of the rights of the majority, and a disregard of all rules of order and parliamentary precedent, that has no parallel or precedent. They acted like a drunken mob or a pack of desperadoes. [illegible]

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

May Meeting—Collections and Correspondence for the Month—Reminiscences.

The monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held at their rooms yesterday afternoon, the President, W. L. Newberry, Esq., in the Chair.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding meeting, the Secretary reported the following additions to the collections for the past month, from fifty-one contributors:

Bound books	[illegible]
Unbound books and pamphlets	[illegible]
Rare newspapers	[illegible]
Newspaper files	[illegible]
Files of serials	[illegible]
Manuscripts	[illegible]
Charts	[illegible]
Prints	[illegible]
Collections of miscellanies	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

[illegible]

The Society then adjourned. The next meeting will be held on the third Tuesday of June.

A HAPPY FAMILY.

Scene at the Museum—A Speck of War.

[illegible]

UNION CHILDREN'S MEETINGS.

Rev. Edward Payson Hammond.

[illegible]

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

One Hundred days' Service—Recruiting—The Bounty Fund.

The volunteer movement is making fair progress. Camp Fry, the headquarters for recruits from this section is filled with men, and the busy hum of preparation for departure is heard in the barracks. [illegible]

FOREIGN LUXURIES.

The Purchase of Foreign Fabrics to be Discouraged by the Ladies of Chicago—Meeting Called.

The ladies of Chicago are commendably moving in a matter which should have been taken in hand long ago. They will follow the example set by ladies in other cities, and buy no more foreign fabrics during the war. We say "the ladies of Chicago." We do not suppose that the movement will be concurred in by every one, but it will present an admirable opportunity for testing the relative strength of the two feelings—love of display and patriotism. The public will not be slow to appreciate the effort, and knowing as we do, the high patriotism heretofore evinced by the ladies of Chicago, we look for a very general concurrence with the idea. The following call has been issued.

The ladies of Chicago are hereby invited to meet at Bryan Hall, Saturday, May 21st, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of taking steps to discourage the consumption of imported goods, by voluntarily pledging themselves to cease purchasing those articles during the war, in order to stop or check the exhausting drain of gold, which is deranging all legitimate business, weakening the Government, depreciating the currency, and tending to produce general financial ruin.

Let the ladies of Chicago second the efforts of the ladies of Washington and New York, in this important and patriotic movement.

[illegible]

Many others are ready to respond to the call.

NATIONAL MILITIA—CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BOUNTY FUND.—The following letter from George Schneider, Esq., collector of Internal Revenue, in this district, was received yesterday by Colonel Hough, enclosing a check for one hundred dollars: [illegible]

ALDERMAN RUH EXPLAINS HIS VOTE.—When Alderman Ruh's name was called on the resolution electing a corporation paper, he made an explanation of the vote he was about to give. [illegible]

A COUNTRYMAN'S GAME ON A LARGE SCALE.—[illegible]

POLICE COURT.—[illegible]

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.—Don Giovanni, the opera of operas was given to a house not commensurate with the magnificent music of the immortal production. [illegible]

To-night, Trovatore, which is so sure to draw as the sun is to rise.

MUSEUM.—The new comedy of the "Game of Love," which, in the few representations it has secured, has become quite popular, will be repeated this evening. [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Academy has a very popular programme for the week, as will be seen by reference to advertisement.

BRYAN HALL.—Dupres & Greene's famous minstrels commence a short season to-night at Bryan Hall. There is no better troupe in the West than this, and they ought to have crowded houses.

VARIETIES.—The Varieties is running a score of stars, the merits of which may be easily discovered by a visit to this popular place of amusement.

NEW THEATER.—It is understood that C. M. Chadwick, the proprietor of the Varieties Theater, is about to contract for the erection of an elegant building in which to give his entertainments.

MCVICKER'S THEATER.—[illegible]

JOURNEYMEN CARRIAGE MAKERS.—A numerously attended meeting of the "Journeymen Carriage Makers' Protective and Benevolent Union" was held last evening in Lind's Block. The meeting was called to order by Charles Renig, who was voted to the chair.

The committee appointed at the last meeting presented the draft of a constitution, which was read and unanimously adopted.

A ballot for officers under the Constitution, for the ensuing six months, took place, and resulted as follows:

President—James Irving.
Vice President—D. O. Shotts.
Recording Secretary—John Sweeney.
Financial Secretary—Robert Howie.
Treasurer—Michael Roach.
Warden—F. O'Toole.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Rescue at Evanston.

Before the memory of the late gale and its disasters shall have passed from the public mind, record should be made of the circumstances in which the survivors of the wrecked schooner "Storm" were rescued. [illegible]

This is the third instance in which students of the Biblical Institute have been instrumental in rescuing from watery graves persons who have been wrecked in the vicinity. [illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

Wanted.—A man to serve in the 100 days' service, to whom I will pay $45 when sworn in. V. ERCKEN, 460 North Water street.

Home for the Friendless.—FOR ADOPTION—We have at the "Home" six or seven little boys and girls, from three weeks to a year old, for which we want to find homes.

Personal.—If Capt. John McAuley, Co. B, 55th Illinois Volunteers, is in the city, he is requested to call at the rooms of the Commercial Editor of the TRIBUNE, or leave his address.

Union League Meeting.—The 11th and 12th Wards hold a meeting this evening at Aurora Hall on Milwaukee Avenue. All members are requested to attend. Good speakers will be on hand to address them in behalf of the Union in reference to the present crisis—of victory.

Clothing.—For Mens' Youths' and Boys' Clothing of the best quality, newest styles, choicest workmanship, and at low prices, we would direct particular attention to the stock of A. W. Wooley & Co., who have commenced business as dry goods salesmen and Merchant Tailors, at No. 85 Randolph street. [illegible]

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate and fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Phalon's—Take no Other. Sold by Druggists generally.

Pension and Bounty Blanks.

For sale at the CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street. [illegible]

To Recruiting Officers and Quartermasters.

The following are among the military blanks for sale at the TRIBUNE office:

Master Rolls.
Muster and Pay Rolls.
Monthly Return of Recruiting Officer.
Tri-Monthly Return of Recruiting Officer.
Commutation of Fuel and Quarters.
Vouchers.
Discharges.
Clothing Receipt Rolls.
Enlistment Papers.
Abstract of Disbursements.
Quartermasters' Blanks of all kinds, &c., &c.

Speciality.—We make a speciality of Cloth Hats for young men's wear. [illegible]

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Railroad Time Table.

The following table shows the time of arrival and departure of the several trains on all the railroads in Chicago:

[illegible]

Closing of the Mails at the Post Office.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Slaughtering House and Rendering Establishment, [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—Packing House. [illegible]

Boarding.

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. ITALIAN OPERA.—Il Trovatore.

CLOSING WEEK OF THE SEASON.

THIS WEDNESDAY, MAY 18th, 1864, Verdi's famous Opera

IL TROVATORE.

[illegible]

FAUST.

[illegible]

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

THE GAME OF LOVE.

[illegible]

BRYAN HALL.

DUPREZ & GREEN'S MINSTRELS.

POSITIVELY FOUR EVENINGS ONLY!

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st.

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn.

[illegible]

VARIETY THEATRE, 115 and 117 Dearborn street. C. M. CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors and Managers.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, GROCERIES, SOAP, Coffee, Liquors, Wines, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.

[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auct'rs.

STOCK OF A RETAIL GROCER AT AUCTION. On Friday, May 20th, at 9 1-2 O'clock, AT STORE Corner of North and Sedgwick streets, THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A RETAIL GROCER, Consisting of a general variety. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS. [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers. MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS. Ribbons, Flowers, &c., AT AUCTION. [illegible]

To Rent.

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

[illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

[illegible]

Wanted.

[illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

[illegible]

Lost.

[illegible]

Found.

[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1864.

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN UNION CONVENTION.

Two of our leading railways yesterday agreed to take delegates to the Union State Convention, to be held on Wednesday of next week at Springfield, for reduced fare. The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis will issue tickets for one fare and one-fifth, good for the round trip. The Galena and Chicago Union will give free return tickets to those who come to this city over their road, paying at the outset, of course, full fare. To avoid confusion and imposition, the Chairman of each County Committee must bring a certificate to the Secretary of the Convention, that the delegates were in attendance, to secure the return tickets.

We have not yet heard from other roads; but they will doubtless act with equal liberality. We shall be most happy to make the announcement in our next issue.

THE NEWS.

In all material points the situation is unchanged since our last issue. Below the Rapidan the two great armies, both still strong, are preparing for a renewal of their tremendous conflict. The rebels are certainly concentrating their whole force in Virginia, and drawing troops from all quarters to crush Grant. He is being strongly reinforced, and the present lull will soon be exchanged for a deeper tumult and fiercer carnage than before. Its issue must be decisive.

We give in full the official statement of the public debt of the United States on May 1st. The principal footings and totals had already been given in our dispatches.

The news of the rise in the Red River is a point in our favor. It may save our fleet, stranded above the falls by low water while Admiral Porter and his officers were collecting cotton.

The insult to the President and outrage upon the people in the Copperhead forgery of a proclamation of the President is elsewhere fully commented upon. A very appropriate sequel is given in our New York dispatch, which announces the suppression of the guilty New York journals and the arrest of the proprietors.

Advices from Little Rock to the 10th report Steele retreating in the direction of Camden. The rebels admit a loss of 2,000 men in the fight with Steele on the Saline river. Among their killed were Generals Scurry and Randall and General Wall, of Texas, was badly wounded. All accounts seem to agree that General Steele made the best of a bad job and made his retrograde from Camden very expensive to the enemy.

The dispatches say the guerrillas captured a number of cotton traders between Arkansas and Washita rivers and robbed them of large amounts of greenbacks. Perhaps we should sympathize with these gentlemen, but when we do it will be after this. We do not know what we could not read with dry eyes, of the capture and spoiling even of that prince of cotton operators, Admiral Porter, if the capture could be unaccompanied by any other loss of Government naval property, there being little enough of the latter to spare in that region.

Returning army officers from the Red River complain that the fleet wasted precious time at the outset by landing to collect cotton, the naval officers state, with the usual proper accompaniments, that the army was rotten, from the commander down. Be all this as it may, it certainly is not a good sign that a condition of affairs is so openly discussed and publicly denounced by those who are employed by the Government to uphold its security and maintain its power on land and water. As the Hibernian remarked in a very similar connection, "Faith, gentlemen, I believe both of yees."

What the Sanitary Commission is doing, and the magnitude of its operations in behalf of our wounded soldiers is a topic of great interest to the people. Immense sums have been contributed within the past few months in the great Sanitary Fairs. What is being done with the money? Is it not impossible, or at least likely to last throughout the whole campaign? Read the circular report of the Commission in another column, and the question is answered. Remember it is but for a portion of the present field, and yet the disbursements amount to many thousand dollars. It will be both interesting and salutary to study the exhibit, the more because of the very nature of these affairs, the latter if it warns as it should do the people that the fountains of these supplies must be kept full.

On the inside of this issue we give an interesting letter from Hon. E. B. Washburne to one of the editors of this paper, giving an amusing description of the recent battles below the Rapidan, in which the writer himself participated in the capacity of volunteer aid to Gen. Grant.

The news from Gen. Sigel is to the effect that on Sunday he was compelled to retire after a collision with the rebel advance under Breckinridge. Sigel's part in General Grant's plans was doubtless simply strong guard duty in the Shenandoah Valley. His force is not a large one. How it happens to be encumbered with so disproportionate a wagon train is not easily explained. But the recent collision and retirement of our forces there is nothing to be apprehended. The rebels have too much to do in Virginia now, their line of defenses stretching across from the mountains to the Rapidan, to divert any effective column for a movement in the Shenandoah. They will be likely to await the result of the contest with Grant before they weaken the force now opposing him.

Generals Crook and Averill have been heard from. Two weeks ago they set out up the Kanawha Valley, with a force from fifteen to twenty thousand strong, to strike through the Alleghanies, and sever the important rail connection with Richmond by the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad. The war of 1861 will need to be overhauled, for this same route are names familiar in the dispatches of that date. At Newbern, Pulaski county, our forces defeated a rebel force sent to oppose them, and then accomplished their mission. From Newbern, which is situated a few miles from the railroad in question, they proceeded to the great railroad bridge across New River, which has been destroyed, and the road torn up for some distance. Newbern is situated 180 miles by the old road from Richmond, and is in a rich country that has hitherto escaped the desolation of the war. It is from this region that a large part of the supplies for Lee's army have been drawn. The temporary loss of this country is a damaging blow to the rebels. Generals Crook and Averill have sufficient force to move up to Lynchburg, distant a little over 100 miles. What is the programme, or to stay where they are. They are well placed if the result of the great struggle below the Rapidan be the defeat of Lee, for they occupy and hold one of his important lines of retreat, as well as serving for a guard to East Tennessee, at the point where Gen. Crook is stationed is 190 miles from Knoxville, and 90 from the North line of Virginia.

THE DEMAND OF THE HOUR.

It is a far more grateful task to write pleasant things of the military situation, than to point out its dangers. It would be far easier to write something that should allow the reader to lay the issue of the TRIBUNE aside with a complacent glow of satisfaction and to give place to wearings that all is not well with the progress of the war. [illegible]